MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

密勒氏評論報

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OF THE FAR EAST

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

CHINA is now well established on what we may call the "beaten path" of the tourist and a glance at the profits column in the annual report of the average hotel in the large cities and ports shows that the tide has well started. Regardless of what the other nations got out of the war, few will question the statement that China got the most advertising. Two of the large American steamship lines operating in the Pacific are now placing in service several modern passenger steamers. These lines in order to attract customers will conduct an extensive advertising propaganda to attract visitors to the Orient and especially to China. Thousands of people in America, who have never seen the Pacific Ocean, have now heard of China and it will not require much urging to induce them to visit the "strange and mysterious" lands on this other side of the world. The war is said to have produced in America some 17,000 new millionaires. Hundreds of these captains of industry or mere war profiteers as the now articulate submerged tenth, call them, will be coming to the Orient on trips that "combine business and pleasure." It is said that the largest foreign business in China was the outgrowth of a "business and pleasure" trip of an observing American business man to this part of the world several years ago. Whether that is true or not doesn't matter, but the actual coming of thousands of tourists to China in the very near future is bound to have an effect upon China, and a very vital effect upon the impressions of Americans and other foreigners regarding China.

JAPAN is admirably organized for the handling of tourists and on the other hand China is probably the most miserably organized. Rather China is not organized at all—she just lets them come and then lets them go away.

China and Japan react upon the foreigner in exactly opposite ways. The tourist who spends a few weeks in Japan comes away with a sensation of pleasure produced by a mixture of cherry blossoms, butterfly geishas, clean hotels, excellent scenery, thousands of smiles and friendly bows, and a generally efficient well-kept country. China produces a sensation of disgust arising from a mixture of dishonest curio dealers, innumerable beggars, dirty, narrow and dark streets, high hotel rates with indifferent food and a general impression of inefficiency and suspicious conservatism. Long residence in China always changes this feeling to one of love and admiration and sympathy, while on the other hand long residence in Japan soon proves that many of the good first impressions are like the brands of lacquer the tourists buy—it rubs off and underneath is something hard and unpleasant. This discussion, however, has to do with the tourist or first impression.

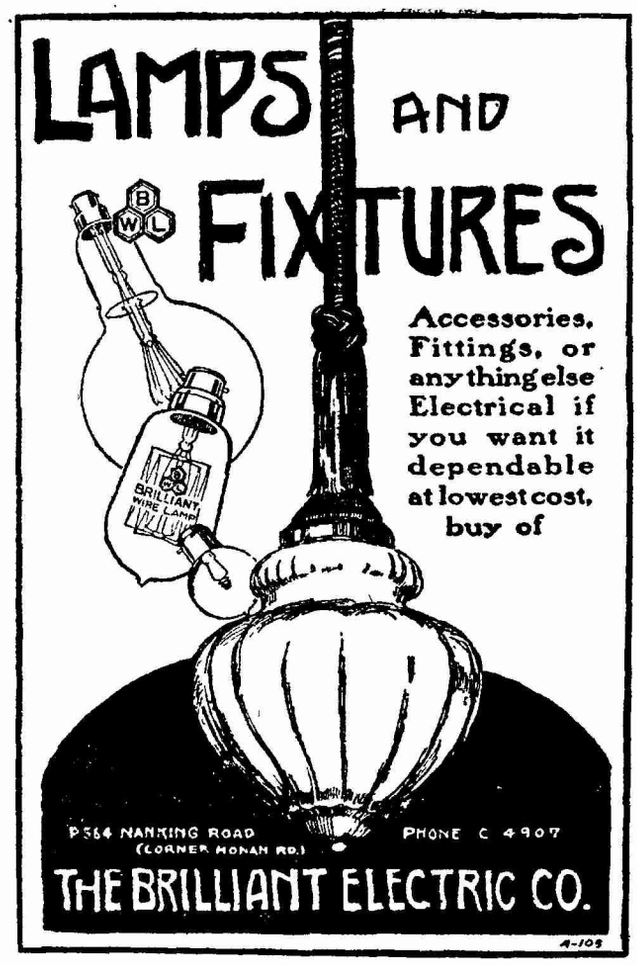
CHINA has now had the advertising and thousands of people who thought "Shantung" was a brand of silk (even Mr. Lloyd George said he had never heard of Shantung) now know something about China. Knowledge of China and the problems concerned in the changes taking place in this part of the world, arouse the desire to "see it for oneself." Or as one American tourist recently put it, he "came out to see the place where the next world war is to be fought." Among the tourists is to be numbered an important gentleman or gentlewoman, known as the newspaper correspondent. Hundreds of American newspapers and magazines were caught at the end of the war with a large staff of war correspondents and writers in Europe. What was more natural than that these inquisitive individuals should be sent to Asia to complete their contracts? This is just what is happening by the literal dozens. The American people are receiving an intensified and concentrated "short course" in Asiatic affairs and problems. It's a dull day when China does not appear on the front page of the newspapers in Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Chicago, New York and Boston. This advertising is all to the good, both the favorable and the unfavorable, but we set out to discuss the impression upon the traveler who actually comes out to inspect the country. He is the important individual that should be looked after and who, it is unnecessary to remark, is not being looked after, and who, it may be further remarked is in too many cases going away with a bad impression.

WHETHER these tourists enter China by the Northern or Japanese-Korea route, or whether they come by the Philippine-Hongkong-Canton route, they all come to Shanghai. First they are put up, if they are lucky, in a foreign hotel where it is easy to order a naughty drink now outlawed at home and where the music and dancing at least are delightful. After a few days they naturally begin to wonder, "where the'll China is," and begin some explorations. They hear of a native Chinese city that is reported to be dark, unhealthy and mysterious. And they find they were informed aright. In spite of the fact that the native city of Shanghai has been rubbing against the foreign settlements, rubbing so hard at times that friction has resulted, apparently no lesson has been learned from the modern status of the foreign settlement. A ten minutes walk from Nanking road will transport the visitor into the middle ages as far as modernity is concerned. The district in which is located the city temple and the "Willow-pattern tea house," reminds one (we don't want to hurt anybody's feelings) of a first-rate sewer. The miniature lake surrounding the tea house and along which is the bazaar and large curio shops is a breeding place for mosquitoes, malaria and plague germs, rats, mangy dogs, and lousy, disgusting professional beggars. We are speaking the truth even though it hurts and it is not necessary to say that we are doing it with the kindest of feelings and spirit of helpfulness.

THE native city of Shanghai is a most interesting place and typical of China. A few hours in the native city of Shanghai is worth a whole college course in ancient and mediaeval history, with a course in economics, political science and sociology thrown in. It's also worth volumes of any up-to-date modern course in foreign trade. We hate to admit it, but the sorry truth must be told, there are hundreds of influential foreign business men living in the foreign settlements of Shanghai and who buy and sell millions of dollars worth of merchandise annually, who have never been in the native city of Shanghai. In the native city of Shanghai will be found little shops where the most exquisite of materials are made; materials and works in ivory, gold, precious stones, wood, porcelains and silk that sell for small fortunes abroad. Many of the largest native industries of China have their headquarters in this congested district—native industries that extend throughout the length and breadth of the land. There are wholesale shops in the native city that handle most of China's piece goods business, most of China's iron and metal business, most of China's silk business, most of China's wool yarn business, most of China's dye and chemical business, most of China's gold and silver business and usually the head office is a little dirty shop with a few tables and chairs and an overabundance of clerks. The only recent booklet of information for tourist consumption

dealing with the Chinese native city of Shanghai that we have seen is that put out by a foreign hotel as an advertisement. It must have been written from Japan as at least Woosung and the writer was a foreigner who wisely omitted his name. In spite of the importance of this place and its effect upon the influential and also the uninfluential tourist visitor, China has done nothing to improve the place or to exploit its possibilities. There are dozens of places in and near China's chief commercial metropolis that would be exploited to the very skies if they were located in Japan, Europe, or America. China is in the position of the host who invited his guests, but forgot to notify his cook. She is in the position of the merchant who advertised his merchandise, but forgot to stock it. She is in the position of the man who advertised his troubles, but did nothing himself to improve his condition. Big things in the way of development are going on in China, but small things that count big in the aggregate are being neglected. And among these details is neglect of the great tourist business that is growing to mammoth proportions. Outside of his hotel bill, transportation account and a few gaudy curios, the average tourist doesn't spend any money in China for the simple reason that he hasn't the opportunity. There's nothing in the show-window for him to buy. He spends his millions in Japan where it's all in the show window. If China' doesn't hurry up and organize her tourist business, she soon will be complaining that some aggressive foreigner has taken another "right" away from her. And in this connection it might be mentioned in passing (or in conclusion rather) that the "enterprising" Japanese are already meeting tourists at the leading Shanghai hotels and conducting them about the native city of Shanghai. Surely some Chinese returned student is overlooking an opportunity for wealth, fame and a chance to be of great service to his country.

NEGOTIATIONS are proceeding between the Peking government and Admiral Lin Pao-i with regard to the return of the southern fleet to North China. Admiral Lin is one of the seven administrative directors of the South-western military government with its head-quarters at Canton, and his offer to resume allegiance to Peking of that part of the navy under his command, if accepted, may be the last important opposition element to return to the Peking fold. Everything indicates that like Tang Shao-yi, Dr. Wu Ting-fang and Dr. Sun Yat-sen, all of whom are also administrative directors, he will leave Canton together with his fleet if the negotiations come to a successful issue. The lack of money to maintain the navy and the absence of any hope of settling national differences by remaining in the South have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influenced the admiral to seek a compromise with Peking. The government has delegated General Wang I-tang, Northern Chief Delegate to the Shanghai Internal Peace Conference, and Admiral Liu Kuei-hsiung, to hold informal conferences with representatives of Admiral Lin looking towards an understanding. The Chinese press has been full of reports regarding the matter and expresses the hope that Admiral Lin's terms will not be of such a nature that their acceptance by the government is impossible. Judging from the tone of the comments, the northern authorities will welcome the return of the Southern navy provided that money can be found to pay off the naval men whose salaries have been in arrears for several months. As the national treasury is empty and there is no prospect of securing foreign loans either from Japan or from other countries to tide over the present critical period the monetary question is a serious one and constitutes a real obstacle to the acceptance of Admiral Lin's offer. The question of dealing with members of the Southern navy who have been promoted to ranks as high as or higher than their former superiors serving in the northern navy is likewise serious. If Peking recognizes their present rank, the local naval men naturally will be dissatisfied in view of the possibility that some of them who were chiefs before might now have to serve under their former subordinates. If Peking refuses to recognize the ranks of the revolting

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elements and proposes that they return to their previous status the negotiations probably will fail. A proper solution of these two questions must first be found before a too optimistic view may be entertained. The Chinese navy, inefficient though it is in comparison with the navies of other countries, has played no small part in recent history of China. When the late President Yuan Shih-kai declared himself Emperor of China in 1916, the First Squadron consisting of four steel protected cruisers, one transport, one torpedo gunboat, four gunboats and two river gunboats, under the command of Admiral Lin Pao-i, revolted and went to the southern side. This had a great deal to do in hastening the decision of Yuan Shih-kai to abandon his imperalistic ambition and to issue declarations once again in favor of a republican form of government for China. In 1917 it was under the leadership of the late Admiral Chen Pi-kwang that the First Squadron again went over to the Southern side in protest against the dissolution of Parliament by the authorities in Peking. Upon the death of Admiral Chen, Admiral Lin succeeded as commander of the squadron and also as one of the administrative directors of the South-western military government. There has since been lack of funds at Canton for military purposes, and even much less chance for the navy to secure money. Small loans have been resorted to in providing naval funds, but this has also stopped. For many months all the Southern naval men have not received their salaries and they are becoming uneasy about the future. In such circumstances Admiral Lin has been compelled to make overtures to the Northern government. The government as mentioned elsewhere is considering the overtures in a favorable light. A few retired officials are advocating a thorough starvation of the deserters to serve as a lesson for the future. The latter have even gone to the extent of urging the government to purchase submarines to coerce them. They believe that a few submarines can make the whole navy loyal. Southern sympathizers, however, advance the view that the officers in general are loyal and patriotic, and will be useful when the time comes for a re-organization of the navy. They plead that too harsh and severe a view be withheld for the time being. Most patriotic Chinese, however, are unanimous in urging conciliation in view of the general critical situation of the country.

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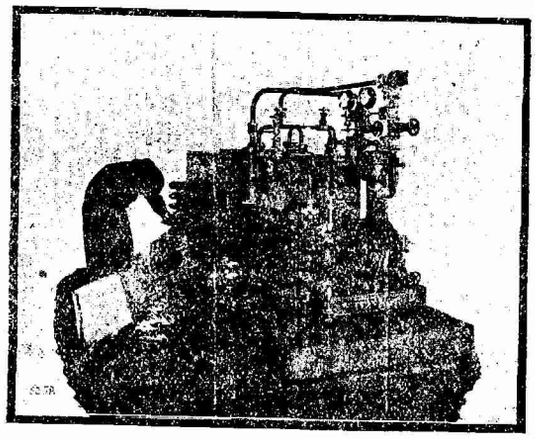

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American Opinion and the Anglo-Japanese Alliance

BY C. F. REMER

3.

American Doubt and British Responsibility.

AMERICAN opinion upon the treaties of alliance between Great Britain and Japan in 1902, in 1905 and in 1911, has been presented. This opinion was founded upon distrust of the policy of Russia in the Far East and upon confidence in the policy of Japan backed, as that policy was, by the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

The weight, which this alliance has had in influencing the people of the United States to continue to have confidence in the liberal nature of the Japanese program in the Far East has never been fully appreciated in either England or Japan.

The question before us now is: What is the present attitude of the people of the United States toward Japanese policy in the Far East and what do the people of the United States look to England to do? Before an attempt is made to generalize upon American opinion today it is necessary to consider the changes that have come about during the period since 1911.

In the first place, China is no longer an absolute monarchy under Manchu rule. China has become a republic. If she has become a republic in name only, nevertheless she is a republic in the hopes and ideals of many of her citizens. These citizens have fought no insignificant battle to keep the name, republic, before her as her aim. The idea of making China a republic is an idea that comes from the United States and the enduring hopes of some of her people and their faith in that form of government is the result of their knowledge of the United States and their admiration for the United States. China is suffering the evils of change and of present disorganization. In launching out upon her present course she had before her the example of America and any nation that attempts to take advantage of her present plight, that tries to use her present weakness for its own selfish ends must expect to incur the suspicion and dislike of the United States. During the Manchu regime America counted herself a friend of China and gave practical form to that friendship through the enunciation of the doctrine which is commonly associated with the name of John Hay. This doctrine expressed the interest of the United States and American interests are still behind it, but the Chinese Republic has a claim upon the

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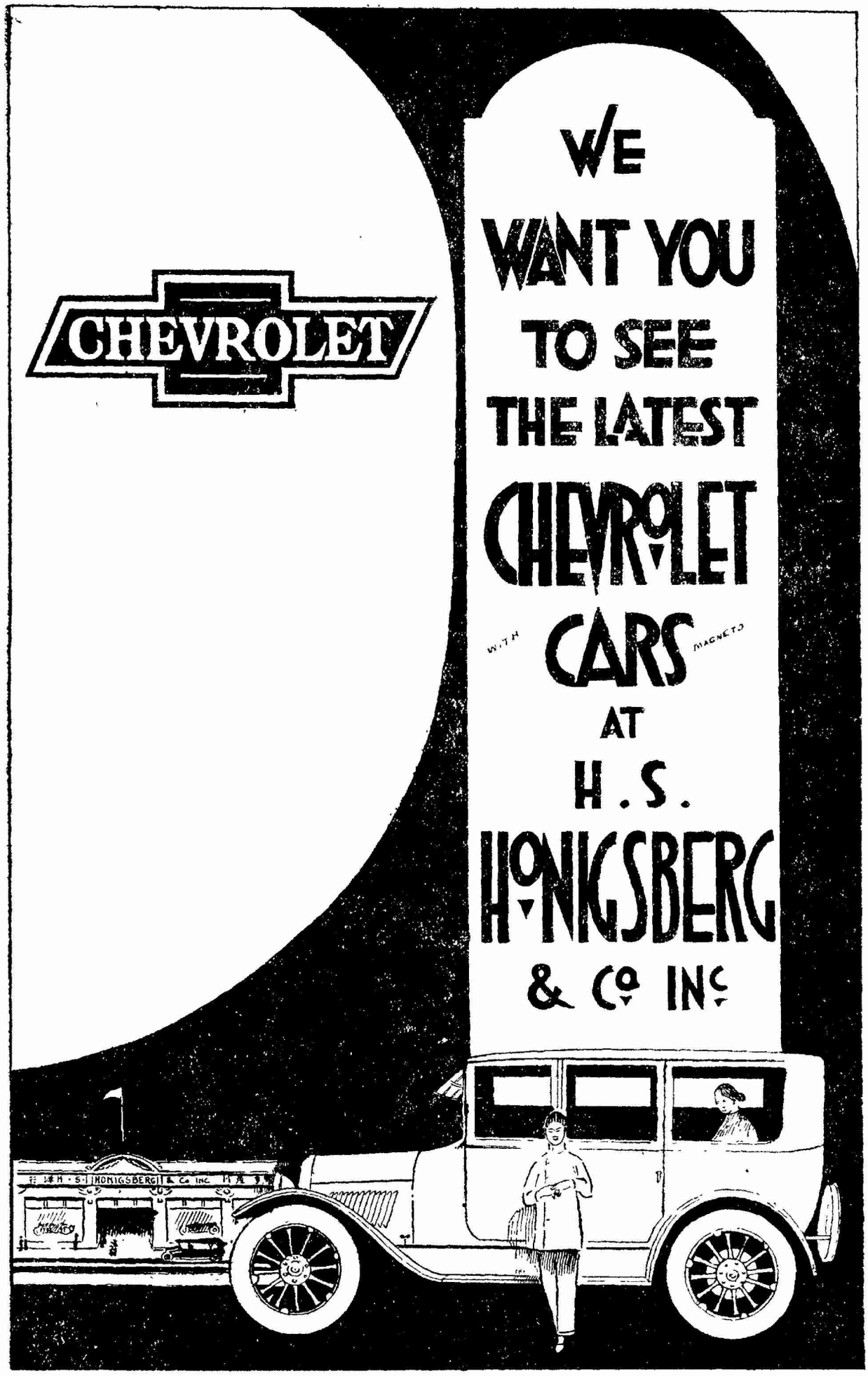
sympathetic regard of the United States which the Manchu empire never did and never could have.

Since 1911 the Koreans have revolted against the rule of Japan and this rising of the Koreans in March 1919 has been an answer to those Americans who have been waiting to have the justification of history upon the outcome of this episode. America does not know much about the facts of the Korean situation but America does know that the Koreans are not happy under the rule of Japan. This knowledge, while it is not of fundamental importance, has done its share in changing American opinion upon the nature of Japanese policy in the Far East.

Another matter that is not yet of first importance in its effect upon present day American opinion is intervention in Siberia. This intervention was undertaken by the United States with some misgiving. Military intervention is not favorably regarded in the United States and it was only after the need grew to be imperative, or seemed to have done so, that the United States sent troops into Siberia. When the United States did so a statement was issued to the world setting forth the attitude of the United States. This statement shows as clearly as such a document can that the United States and Japan were acting together and the assumption is that it was intended that the two governments should continue to do so. "The government of the United States," we are told in this document, "has, therefore, proposed to the government of Japan that each of the governments send a force of a few thousand men to Vladivostok for the purpose of co-operating as a single force." . . This document went on to say that the government of the United States contemplated "no interference with the sovereignty of Russia" and "no impairment of her territorial integrity either now or hereafter." America's purposes were announced to be "only to render such protection and help as is possible to the Czecho-Slovaks against the armed Austrian and German prisoners who are attacking them and to steady any efforts at self-government and self-defense in which the Russians themselves may be willing to accept assistance."

Since that announcement was issued the Czecho-Slovaks have practically all left Siberia and the end of the war has dispelled whatever fear there was of danger from the German and Austrian prisoners in Siberia. The Russians have given no sign that they desire a continuance of intervention to accomplish the purpose set forth above and the American troops have been withdrawn. It was supposed that troops acting as a single force would be withdrawn together,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for the American announcement had said that the Japanese government would issue a statement similar to that of the American government. This the Japanese government did. But the Japanese troops have not been withdrawn from Siberia and there seems to be no present prospect that they will be withdrawn. What is more, the withdrawal of the American troops was commented upon in a speech before the Japanese Diet by the Japanese Foreign Minister in such a way that the reader supposes that there may have been differences between the two governments over the matter. As long as the Japanese troops remain in Siberia American public opinion will continue to have doubts as to the purpose of this continued intervention and until the Japanese government comes out with a statement explaining the reasons for not withdrawing at the same time the Americans withdrew, Americans must believe that the Japanese have purposes in Siberia that made it undersirable, from their point of view, to leave with the Americans as they had come with them. Such doubts must do their share to strengthen the feeling that the day is long past when Japan can be depended upon to curb the aggressive policy of the Russians.

But there are two events concerning which the American government has done more than maintain silence, and one of these has been so talked of from one end of the United States to the other that it may be said to be the chief cause of the changed American attitude toward Japan. The first of these is the presentation of the "Twenty-one Demands" and all the circumstances connected with this presentation down to the ultimatum of May 7, 1915. There is no need to retell the sorry tale. Mr. Woodhead believes that Japan's action is sufficient proof that she has not kept faith with her ally. When a charge like this is made and when the presentation of these demands is neither upheld nor explained by a Japanese so eager in his country's defence as Count Soyeshima, further comment is unnecessary.

The American has in his memory one more point in connection with the Twenty-one Demands. It is that upon their acceptance, in part only, by the Chinese government, the American government saw fit to protest in writing. It is a long distance from a formal American protest at Japanese action in China to common action with Japan and England against Russian aggression in Manchuria, but the distance has been traveled. It may be worth while to give this American note of May 11, 1915 in full.

"In view of the circumstances of the negotiations which have taken place and which are now pending between the government of China and the government of Japan and of the agreements which have been reached as a result thereof, the government of the United States has the honor to notify the government of the Chinese Republic that it cannot recognize an agreement or undertaking which has been entered into or which may be entered into between the governments of China and Japan impairing the treaty rights of the United States and its citizens in China, the political or territorial integrity of the Republic of China or the international policy relative to China commonly known as the Open Door policy. An identical note has been transmitted to the Japanese government."

The other, and the most important, cause for a changed American opinion of Japanese policy in the Far East is the whole series of events from 1914 to today that is conveniently named the Shantung Question. America had grown accustomed to the possibility that Japan might some day make a claim to complete and exclusive control of Manchuria or to a part of Manchuria. This would have aroused protest but it would not have been unexpected. America was taken completely by surprise to find that Japanese claims of any sort should be pressed when any of the eighteen provinces was involved. When these claims to German rights were not only insisted upon but were insisted upon before the whole world at Paris, and when these claims were backed by agreements that had every one of the objectionable features that America has come to associate with secret diplomacy, there arose a storm of indignation. It is, of course, true, that American disappoint-

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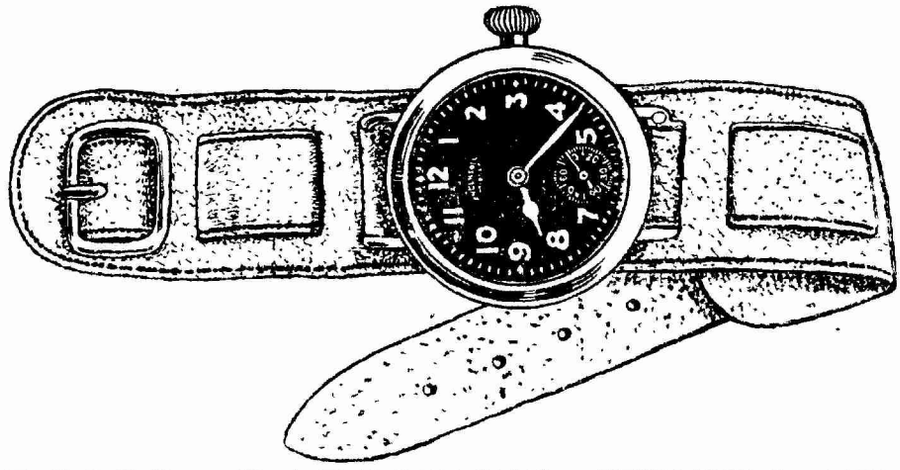

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ment at the nature of the treaty of peace that brought the European War to an end was focused upon the Shantung settement. If it had not been Shantung it would have been something else; but it was Shantung, and the debate over the treaty that raged in America has spread throughout the country. some sort of a knowledge of the relations between Japan and China during the last five years. All of the disappointment of the people of the United States came to a head over Shantung. Here again the United States has seen fit to make a public statement. The following is the text of one of the reservations to the treaty of peace approved by the Senate of the United States before that body finally rejected the whole treaty. "The United States withholds its assent to Articles 156, 157 and 158, and reserves full liberty of action with respect to any controversy that may arise under said articles between the Republic of China and the Empire of Japan."

Again it may be said that it is a long way from American approval of Japanese action against the encroachments of Russia upon China to such a public declaration as this.

America has not abandoned her belief in the "Open Door" as the best policy to pursue in China nor has she allowed that policy to lapse. The next, and the logical, step that ought to follow the "Open Door" as a policy in China is the abolition of so-called "spheres of influence". America is now willing to take this step. She has given practical form to this desire by taking the initiative in the forming of the present, or, to be accurate, the proposed new banking consortium. One of the principles of this new consortium, as they have been announced, is the abolition of spheres of influence. While Japan has been losing America's confidence in the liberal nature of her policy in the Far East, the United States has reaffirmed her own continued faith in such a policy, by standing behind the new consortium.

The other, and the fundamental, principle of a liberal policy toward China is such action as will be for the good of China, such action as can be measured by the standard of the welfare of China. Nothing is more hollow than the faith of some nations in that diplomatic ascendancy that is brought about by diplomatic success. The nations of the world consist of millions of individuals and the welfare of those millions of individuals is the true measure of the success of any nation or of any policy. America has faith, and it must be a matter of faith, that the welfare of the people of Japan, of the many subjects of the British Empire, of the many citizens of the United States will be best promoted by such a policy as will proceed from the maintenance of equal commercial opportunity

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to the abolition of spheres of influence in China, by such a policy as will at all times have for its aim the welfare of the citizens of the Chinese Republic.

In 1902 the world was called upon to choose between a liberal policy in the Far East and a Russian policy. The liberal policy was then the policy of Japan for Japan's acts before and during her war with Russia had the effect of curbing Russian aggression and of maintaining the independence and the welfare of China. England chose for that part of the world that speaks the English language by her alliance with Japan. Her choice earned for her and for her ally's policy the support of America.

In 1920 the world seems to be called upon to choose between a liberal policy in the Far East and a Japanese policy. Again it is England that must make the choice. She will do so when she signifies or fails to signify her intention to abrogate or to modify her treaty of alliance with Japan. The United States has confidence that England will make the right choice today as she did in 1902.

If England brings the alliance to an end, America will understand that her suspicions of the present nature of Japanese policy are justified. If England continues the alliance without drastic modification and a fresh understanding with Japan, then England will be called upon to come before the people of the United States with good reasons for so doing, not because the people of the United States have any right to ask it, but because England and the self-governing dominions of the British Empire value the good opinion and the support of America.

American opinion is that England bears the immediate responsibility of securing a return to a liberal policy toward China. She bears this responsibility because of her alliance with Japan. There is the possibility that July 13,1920 will be an important date in Far Eastern affairs.

Serious Cotton Yarn Situation in North China

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

The Chinese cotton yarn merchants in Tientsin are said to have lost nearly $18,000,000 during the last three weeks. The recent rise of the value of gold and the phenominal decline of the price of cotton yarn mainly accounted for the heavy loss. Nine out of ten firms engaged in the business have been affected. Many of them are now facing bankruptcy, and it is feared, will have to be closed before the Dragon Boat Festival Day when accounts must be settled. The loss is the biggest in Tientsin since it was thrown open as a trading port. Notwithstanding the situation being slightly improved at the time of writing, yarn merchants are facing gloomy outlook and depression continues over the Tientsin and northern market.

One curious feature of the present slump on the cotton yarn market in Tientsin is the attempt of the suffering firms to conceal their losses from the public and from their associates. These firms fear that admission of the loss in yarn speculation might affect their business most seriously or might lead to immediate bankruptcy which they are striving to avert. Their silence makes the task of those who would help them most difficult, and aggravates the already desperate situation. The Cotton Yarn Guild, to which they might confide their secrets, and which might call a general meeting to consider the matter, was unfortunately dissolved by the local authorities last December. Even if it existed, it could not render any effective assistance in view of magnitude of the loss and of so large a number of firms involved. The Tientsin Chamber of Commerce will not proffer any aid until and unless the suffering merchants make an open confession of the amount of money lost and approach it for help.

This is not the first time, however, that Tientsin merchants were brought to the verge of bankruptcy in consequence of speculation and bad market conditions. They lost a good deal in yarn speculation twelve years ago. On that occasion, they blamed the German merchants for selling to them large quantities of yarn on a credit system which encouraged them to indulge in speculation. By the establishment of a bank to convert bank credits into bonds they were, however, saved. The Chinese merchants were allowed ten years' time within which to clear up their debts. The bank was established by the German, Japanese and French merchants jointly, and the then Viceroy of Chihli took an active interest in it. But the present trouble of yarn dealers is of a more serious nature. Will another bank be established to save the Chinese and Japanese speculators? It is too early to say.

The contrast between the unprecedented loss during the last few weeks and the immense gain last year in the cotton yarn business is keenly felt by Tientsin merchants and specially by those who have just joined it. The profit from this trade in 1919, owing to the high exchange and the high yarn price, was nearly 100%. It naturally induced local merchants to place bigger orders with the Japanese firms at the end of last year. Twenty new firms were established specially to engage in that trade, making a total of sixty-nine cotton yarn firms in Tientsin. In

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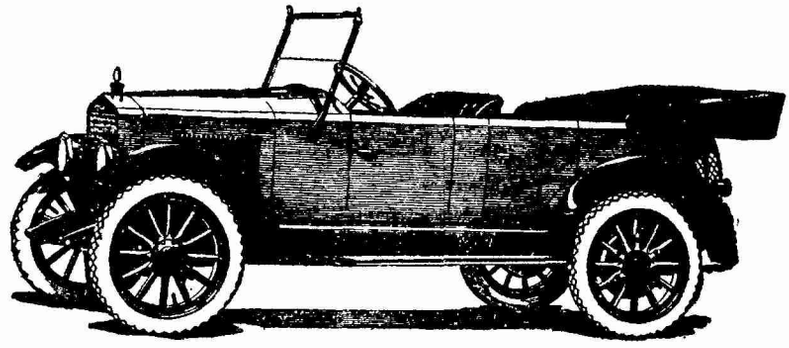

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the present depression these are suffering the most. Not only have they not made any profit previously, but they have also lost their capital.

At the end of last year and the beginning of this year, the price for cotton yarn for March, April, June, July, August and September, delivery, was quoted in Tientsin at from Yen 695 to 720 per bale for 20 counts. The price at present quoted is Yen 360 or less, In addition, the exchange rate has gone down from Taels 29 per Yen 100 last December, to Taels 46 a week ago. This gives a slight idea as to the immense loss sustained by those merchants who ordered yarn from Japan half a year ago.

As the cotton yarn price in Tientsin is under the influence of the Japan market a brief review of the yarn situation in that country since the end of April is here given. At the beginning of March, yarn was quoted in the Osaka cotton exchange at Yen 694 to 695 per bale for March delivery. The quotation remained until March 13th when share prices in the share market commenced to drop. In spite of this, yarn goods were able to maintain their rate. But towards the end of March, according to Mr. Morikawa, Editor of the *Peking and Tientsin Daily News*, a daily paper in Japanese, share prices continued to decline. Cotton yarn, in consequence, could not uphold its rate. On the settlement day, the end of March, there was a fall of Yen 20.

In April there was a panic in the share market which resulted in the closing of the stock exchange. Stock dealers went to the yarn exchange and began to pour in selling orders for yarn. Failing to resist such overwhelming sales by the speculators, yarn merchants had to follow their example and tried to dispose of their goods on hand. About the same time there was a big fall in the Shanghai exchange market although yarn of "*water moon*" chop went up by the end of March as high as Taels 286 from Taels 220 or 230 in one week owing to a "corner." As a result of this big fall in Shanghai and the decline of the yarn price in Japan combined with the tightness of the money market, yarn prices in Shanghai likewise commenced to decline. By the middle of May, they came down as low as Taels 165 per bale. The declines of prices in Japan and Shanghai affected each other. On April 12th, the price for yarn in the Japanese market came below Yen 600. From April 15th, the yarn exchange was closed for three days. When opened, the price came down below Yen 500. The exchange was again closed at the end of April. It was re-opened on May 5th, when the price dropped below Yen 400. In the middle of May, the price was as low as Yen 300. Afterwards it came up to Yen 270 or 280. Such was the situation in Japan.

The Tientsin market could not but be affected by what had taken place across the Yellow Sea. Twenty counts of "Sun Crow" chop in March, for instance, was quoted in Tientsin at Taels 230. Notwithstanding the rising of the exchange rate, the quotation began to fall gradually until it reached Taels 175 in the middle of April. In this connection it may be of interest to note that at the beginning of March, Taels 28½ could buy Yen 100. About the middle of May, Taels 46 were equal to Yen 100. At the time of writing, Taels 40 are equal to Yen 100. After April 15, active transactions in Tientsin ceased although the

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exchange rate was favorable to local merchants. A very small amount of goods exchanged hands.

Although quotations for forward contracts varied, it is, however, safe to estimate the average loss for each bale at Yen 300 consequent upon the yarn slump. At the beginning of May, there were a balance of 67,000 bales of yarn and 27,000 bales of piece goods for the undelivered forward contracts. If the average loss per bale is estimated at Yen 300, the total loss sustained by the Tientsin merchants amounts to Yen 30,000,000 or Taels 12,000,000 or $18,000,000. The present stocks in Tientsin consist of 28,000 bales of yarn and 18,000 bales of piece goods, according to the information supplied by Mr. Morikawa, who has made a special study of the matter. They amount to Taels 12,000,000 in value. Against them there is, however, no demand. The yarn merchants are thus experiencing the worst time in their lives.

Some of the causes for the present loss in cotton yarn trade are:

1. The Tientsin market did not make much profit in general trade as a whole during and after the war in comparison with other open ports.

2. Owing to the fall in the price of roubles, places like Mongolia, Kansu and Siberia have stopped buying piece goods or cotton yarn from Tientsin.

3. Owing to the high value of silver, general export business is not very brisk.

4. The boycotting of Japanese goods has produced bad effects.

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These four causes, according to local merchants, are accountable for tightening of the money market and have resulted in the slacknesss of business and the cotton slump. To them may be added the lack of rain which ruins the crops and disables country-people from buying yarn and piece goods, and the making of yarn by the Chinese in Kaoyang and elsewhere with the assistance of newly invented hand-looms which can turn out two pounds of yarn a day per person as other reasons for the present crisis in the Tientsin yarn market.

Yarn imported into Tientsin during 1919 was about 60,000 bales from Japan, and 50,000 bales from Shanghai, and the supply from the Tientsin mills was 30,000 bales in the same year. These aggregated to 140,000 bales. The transaction reported, however, amounted to ever 300,000 bales during the year. So the actual transactions conducted without records must be several times 300,000 bales. This in a way showed how speculative the Tientsin merchants were in 1919. Then there came the sudden fall of Yen 300. The natural result is that if the accounts are settled, all the Chinese cotton yarn merchants will be confronted with bankruptcy. Both the Japanese and Chinese merchants are at a loss to know as to what to do in the present circumstances. They are remaining idle, and expecting that the price and the exchange rate would rise.

In the meantime, the Japanese cotton yarn merchants have approached the Tientsin branches of the Yokohama Specie and the Chosen Bank asking them to accept payment of the draft in Yen instead of in silver. It may be remarked that hitherto the Japanese banks have demanded silver and refused to accept Yen for transfer, although the Chinese could purchase Yen in cash shops at a much lower rate. The proposal of the Japanese merchants was accepted by the banks concerned. The privilege granted lasted from May 9 to May 23. There was an extension of another two weeks. The relief was slight, but it was a relief all the same, and some inducement to the Chiness merchants to settle part of their accounts,

Another proposal for the relief of the Chinese merchants that has been put forward is fair liquidation of speculators' holdings. Whether the proposal can be carried out or not remains to be seen. Many influential Japanese in Japan are, however, trying to form a syndicate to settle the accounts and at the same time to fix up individual losses. Simultaneously efforts are being made to curtail the outputs from the mills in Japan by twenty or thirty per cent. All these are helping out the Tientsin merchants in an indirect way but with great effect.

The Shanghai market, according to reports received, has started to show a stronger tone, which will influence the cotton yarn market in North China favorably. Furthermore the quotation in the Osaka cotton exchange has continued to rise daily, and so far Yen 60 has been recovered from the lowest price. Meanwhile the T. T. rate in Tientsin for Japan, which remained at 46 for some time, started to decline from May 17 and it is now quoted at 40. The Chinese merchants interviewed give out the view that if the exchange rate should come to less than 40 or there abouts, the situation might be somewhat relieved.

Tientsin, May 22, 1920.

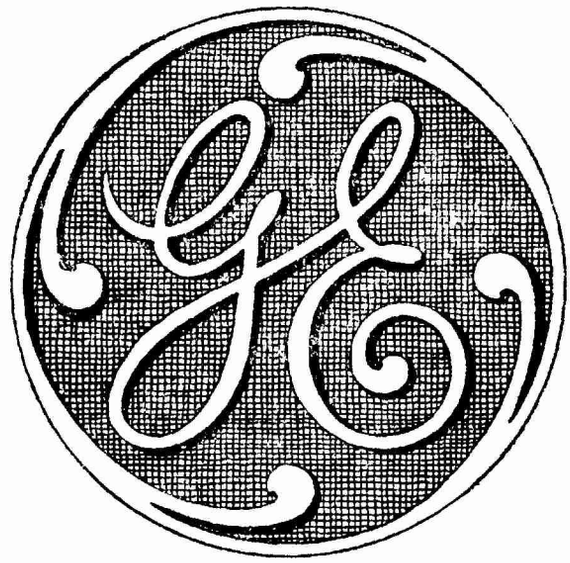
China and Western Education

BY DR. SAO-KE ALFRED SZE*

THERE have been many distinguished men who have instructed the West in the knowledge of China and of its people. Among the English Sinologues of the past I may name a few. The two Stauntons; the father, Sir George Leonard Staunton, the historian of Lord Macartney's embassy to the Emperor at Peking; the son, Sir George Thomas Staunton, commentator and translator of the criminal code of China, and writer of valuable articles on Chinese subjects; Dr. Robert Morrison, the compiler of the first Chinese-English dictionary; Sir John Davis, Governor of Hongkong, who wrote some valuable books on China and translated some Chinese works; Dr. John Bowring, also Governor of Hongkong; Dr. James Legge, who translated the classics; and Dr. John Chalmers, who knew as much of the Chinese language as the Chinese themselves. To these might be added the names of Medhurst, Stronach and Milne; of Wylie, Edkins and M'Clatchie and many others who were profound and learned students of the language, literature and religions of China and imparted their knowledge in many published works of great value.

England has also been represented in China by many men who knew well the country and the people to whom they were accredited: Sir Rutherford

*Extracts from an address delivered by the Chinese Minister to Geatr Britain before a recent meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society in London.



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These are only a few indications of the amount of work done by Englishmen in Sinology, and, when you add the researches of learned Frenchmen and Americans—and amongst the latter I must not omit to mention the name of Samuel Wells Williams whose "Middle Kingdom" and Chinese Dictionaries in the Cantonese dialect and in Mandarin have been text-books and aids to study for many generations of students of all nationalities—you may perhaps ask what has been done by the Chinese themselves in clearing up obscure questions in the history of Chinese civilization, and in interpreting the East to the West. The Sinologues among your members will tell you that China has had its brilliant epochs in the past. They may differ among themselves about her present past; but on the distant past there is no dissenting voice. Her philosophers were writing on religion or on ethics at the same period as Plato and Aristotle in Athens; her historians were recording the story of her past before Caesar described his conquest of Gaul and his invasion of Britain; her poets wrote melodious verse, which is read with pleasure to-day, while Alfred reigned in England, while William the Norman was invading it, and while John was signing Magna Charta; and her scholars were writing, through a thousand years, commentaries on her classics which have moulded the thought of the Chinese during more than two thousand years. I say this in no boasting spirit, but only to submit respectfully a historical fact which is universally admitted.

But the age of original and constructive thought was followed in China, as were the corresponding ages in the West, by a long period of commentary, and what we may call scholasticism, in which rigid lines and fixed views were laid down within which Chinese thought was compelled to confine itself, and so in the East, as had happened in the West, original

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thought on the problems of the world and of life and conduct was discouraged and as far as possible suppressed. But the time came as it did in the West, when thought struggled to be free and gradually succeeded in shaking off its shackles. In the first place through their developing intercourse with foreigners the Chinese began to recognise that there was knowledge in the West different from Confucian philosophy which China for her own sake ought to be possessed of. In the course of many centuries China had imposed her civilization, her religion, her literature, her art, law and customs on all the nations and races of Eastern Asia, but today we are asked to prove to the nations of the West that we are entitled to rank with them and we have come to realize that it is not enough to point only to our past record In the second place our awakening to a sense of our short-comings in the right kind of knowledge must be allowed to be largely due to the instruction which has been so generously given us by French, American and English teachers who for various reasons have come to China and settled there for their working lives to do what they each individually can to promote the spiritual and intellectual and through these the material welfare of individual Chinese. For three centuries and more, the Roman Catholic priests were our instructors, and from them we learned some valuable lessons. Then less than a century ago the English and Americans took up their share of the burden, and have taught us much from text books, but more from the impact of mind on mind; above all else they taught us that the ruler had duties to his people, and parents to their children. On some questions in which we differ, we still think that we are right and you wrong, but in others we have learned new lessons. We no longer believe that we alone are civilized and you barbarians, as we so frankly declared but a little over half a century ago. If we still think that our civilization is, on the whole, as good as yours, we now admit that yours is as good as ours, each in its own environment. To have learned that lesson is, I respectfully submit, to have accomplished something in the world.

So much for what has been done in the past to explain the East and West to each other and to bring them closer together for their mutual information and benefit.

Let us now glance briefly at what has been done in recent years, and will continue to be done in future years, to bring the two hemispheres into closer touch and a still better understanding of each other. The means to accomplish this end will be chiefly the study of foreign languages and the acquisition of Western science in its more useful branches by young Chinese specially selected and prepared for the purpose.

The English and American teachers gave us not only of their bodies and minds, they gave us of their money as well; for their hundreds of schools in China have been supported by funds subscribed by the people of the United Kingdom and the United States. There are now scattered through China many hundreds of schools supported and staffed by the English and Americans.

For their higher instruction generally Chinese students now go abroad; every year some thousands to Japan, some hundreds to America, some dozens to England. They go in thousands to Japan because it is near and because for them the Japanese language is much easier to master. Those, however, who have a good knowledge of English go for the most part to the United States. To begin, however, more at the beginning—about the year 1845 three Chinese boys went to the United States for the purpose of obtaining a Western education. They were sent to Wilbraham in Massachusetts. One of the boys soon returned to China on account of ill health; one came to England to take up a course of study in medicine; and the third remained in the United States, and finished his studies at Yale College, graduating with the Class 1854. This was Yung Wing.

Yung Wing returned to China soon after his graduation and carried back with him a scheme for spreading the benefits of American education among the coming generation of Chinese students. But those were the troublous times in China. The Tai-ping Rebellion was wasting the country with fire and sword. Yung Wing had to bide his time. It came in 1870, when a serious riot took place in Tientsin in which the French consul and a number of Catholic nuns were killed by the mob. The foreign powers exerted pressure upon the Peking Government to initiate various administrative reforms, and there was an immediate demand for Western educated men.

This was the opportunity which Yung Wing had been waiting for. At that time Tseng Kuo Fan and Li Hung Chang, the successful commanders who suppressed the Tai-ping Rebellion, were the most powerful officials of the Empire. He laid before them a plan of sending 120 boys to the United States for the purpose of giving them a thorough Western education. His ideas were to take boys between 10 and 15 years old, at an age before their habits are already formed. This plan was duly approved by Tseng and Li, and an appropriation was made from the customs revenue to carry the scheme into effect. A preparatory school was established at Shanghai to test the intelligence of the various candidates who desired to go to America as Government students. Of those that responded to the call about two-thirds came from the Province of Kwangtung and one-third from the neighbourhood of Shanghai and Ningpo,

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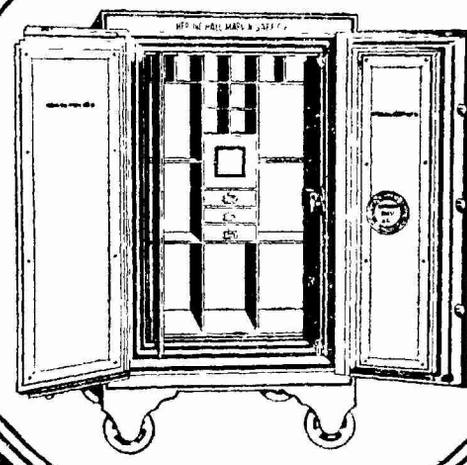

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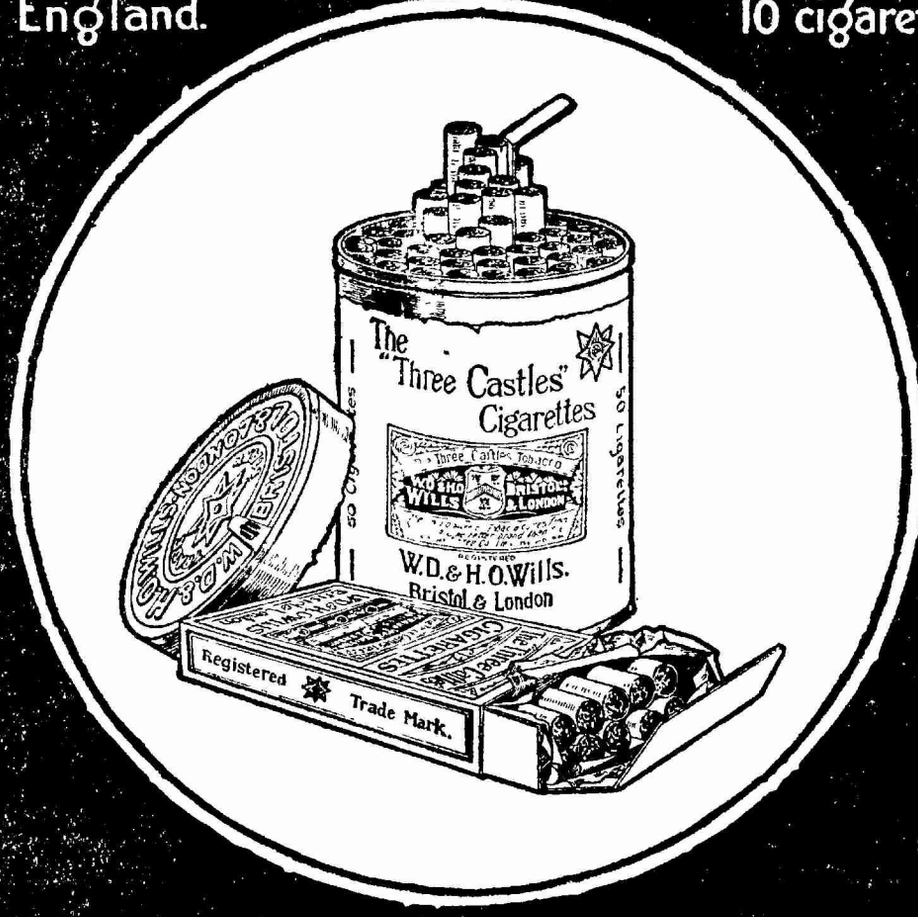

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The first batch of 30 students left China in 1872, and similar groups followed in 1873, 1874 and 1875. All those students were placed two by two in private families in New England. After the entire number of 120 students were sent over to the United States, the preparatory school at Shanghai was transferred to a school home for the students at Hartford, Connecticut. When the Chinese Government decided in 1876 to establish a legation at Washington the heads of this Educational Mission, Chin Lan Pin and Yung Wing, with their staff, were transferred to Washington to take charge of the Legation.

Most of the boys took readily to their English studies and went through grammar schools and high schools with credit. In 1880, just as most of the students were ready to enter college they were recalled through a combination of political changes at home and unfavourable reports from the United States. At the time of their recall about half a dozen of them were in college, and two had the good fortune to have graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. One was Jeme Tien Yow, who become the foremost engineer in China; and the other was Owyang King, who became Consul General at San Francisco, Vancouver, Panama and Batavia. Although the students did not finish their education in the United States in accordance with the original plan their training in America gave them marked advantages in their future careers both as officials and as business men. Those that took to business were remarkably successful; and many of those that chose an official career held high positions in the Government. Tang Shao Yi became the first premier of the Chinese Republic; Liang Tun Yen and Liang Yu Ho became Ministers for Foreign Affairs; Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng was Minister to the United States from 1903 to 1907; Lew Yuk Lin was Minister to England from 1901 to 1914.

After the abrupt termination of the first educational mission, the Peking Government for the next 30 years made only sporadic efforts to send students to the United States. In the meantime, however, a steady stream of private students continued to flow across the Pacific. At the same time some of the Provincial Governments—as the Provincial Government of Hupeh—sent large contingents of students to America from time to time.

In the winter of 1905-6 two special commissions were sent to Europe and America to study the political conditions abroad with a view on their return to make suggestions as to how the change of the form of government of China from that of absolute monarchy to a constitutional government of appointed and elected representatives could be introduced. The commissioners who went to the United States visited the Cornell University where I had the honor of being the first Chinese graduate. On the occasion of their visit to the University, President Schurman proposed to the Board of Trustees to create six free scholarships to be awarded annually to Chinese students. As each scholarship is good for four years this generous act means that since the third year of their creation 24 free Chinese scholars have been yearly in attendance at the Cornell University. Yale University, Wellesley College and other institutions of learning soon followed the lead of Cornell by creating similar scholarships for Chinese students.

At that period there was a wide-spread sentiment in the United States from the President downwards to welcome students to their country and to give them every facility and encouragement.

The return of a portion of the Boxer Indemnity by the United States government gave a new impetus to American education for Chinese students. In 1901 the Protocol signed by the Chinese government with the foreign powers at Peking allowed about 24½ million American dollars to the American government as its share of the indemnity growing out of the so-called Boxer distburbances in North China.

The American government, after satisfying all claims against the Chinese government, found that there was still an unusul balance of about 11 million dollars. When John Hay was Secretary of State he intimated to the then Chinese Minister at Washington, Sir Chengtung Liang-Cheng, that it was the intention of the American government to return this unused balance to China; and that this would be done while he was Minister at Washington as a mark of the appreciation of the American goverrment of his unremitting efforts in improving the friendly relations between the two countries. But John Hay died before the necessary arrangements could be made and it was left to his successor, Elihu Root, to carry out his wishes. There was no condition attached to this act of the American government. The Chinese government who could have used the money in any way it deemed best, upon being informed of the generous action of the American Government, made it publicly known that it would use this money for sending students to the United States.

In execution of this trust, a college—The Tsin Hua College—was established in Peking to prepare students for the United States. Graduates from this college are sufficiently advanced to enter the junior class at Harvard University. Every summer between 60 and 70 graduates are sent from this college to the United States. Besides this number ten students are sent every year to America on Fellowship Scholarships, and every other year ten girl students, selected after rigid competitive examinations, are sent. A number of students who are already in the United States, who need and deserve help, are awarded by the Chinese Student Commis-

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Edward G. Whittaker,

Foreign Representative.

sioner at Washington what are called "Partial Scholarships" in order to help them to continue and complete their studies. Their number in 1919 was 32 boys and 6 girls.

Last year there were about 1,600 Chinese students in the United States; of whom 329 are supported by the Boxer Indemity Funds remitted by the American Government, 190 by the different provincial governments of China and the rest, that is, over 1,000 students are supported by their parents or other relations. It is estimated that between 300 and 350 Chinese graduates of American Universities return home every year.

The first effort to send government students to Europe was made about forty years ago when two scores of students were sent to England and France. They were followed later by three more detachments of about twenty-five each. The most noted among them are Admiral Sir Shah Chen Ping, who is at the head of the Chinese Navy, and Sir Chih-chen Lofenglu who served as English Secretary to Li Hung Chang and later became Minister to England. In 1902 government students were again sent to Europe. At present there are about 190 students in this country. During the last few months quite a considerable number of new students has arrived. The Anglo-Chinese Friendship Bureau is rendering most valuable assistance to our students in this country. Speaking generally the medical students in this country seem to have been the most successful. They are more fortunate in being able to get practical experience to supplement their theoretical training. During the war when there was a shortage of doctors in this country Chinese medical students, in order to show their gratitude for the education they had received here, stayed behind after they were qualified and served at different hospitals in various posts ranging from consulting officers, house surgeons, house physicians, and resident medical officers to registrars and tutors. In some instances they were in charge of military wards. A qualified lady doctor became the school medical officer at Bradford, and three men successively held the post of resident medical officer at the General Post Office, London.

In this connection I should not omit to make mention of the work that the Rockefeller Foundation is doing in China in the line of medical education. Under their scheme it is planned to do all the teaching in medicine and medical research in China. For this purpose they took over the Union Medical College in Peking and the Harvard Medical School at Shanghai and have brought out to China a large corps of eminent professors of medicine and surgery. With their huge endowment the Board of Trustees is able to equip their colleges in a most up-to-date way. And it is worthy of note that the goal of the Board is not only to train Chinese students to become doctors and surgeons but to so train them that the Chinese themselves will eventually take over the full responsibility for carrying on the work. With this object in view the Board has taken under its wing all the Chinese students who are studying medicine in the United States.

The Chinese students who have been educated abroad have exerted on their return home an inestimable influence on the various branches of the government, on the social conditions of China, on education and on the habits and mode of thinking and living. Speaking broadly their influence has permeated gradually into every institution. A member of the British Government once told me that as early as 1909 when he was in the United States he was struck

by the large number of Chinese students in all the leading American universities and by their intelligence and their keenness to learn and study their new environment and to absorb new ideas. He predicted then that within a short period those young men would turn China into a republic.

I can do no better in order to give you a comprehensive idea of the spheres of activity in which the returned students from abroad are exercising, or aspire to exercise, their influence, than to give you as briefly as possible the results of the Second Annual North China Western Students' Conference held in Peking in April 1919. The importance of this Conference can be gauged from the fact that both the British and American Ministers in Peking accepted the invitations of the Conference to address them. In politics (1) the Conference declared for the need of a united China; (2) they declared, as their belief that democracy was the best form of government for China, and in order to strengthen the foundation of the government they advocated education of the masses and freedom of speech and of the press; (3) they advocated governmental reforms along the lines of modern efficiency especially with regard to greater responsibility in financial administration (4) the Conference considered it most important that the economic development of the nation should be hastened by the unification of the currency system and of the railway system; (5) the Conference stood for the abolition of foreign spheres of influence in China through the gradual abrogation of extraterritoriality.

The question of how to make good use of their Western education and their spare time for the betterment of the social conditions in the community wherein they lived was also discussed by the Conference and the following program was adopted as their platform:

1. Furtherance of teaching of simplified Chinese.
2. Development and extension of publicity work in China to further constructive projects.
3. Extension of popular education through public schools. public lectures and reading rooms.
4. Extension and improvement of play-grounds and recreation facilities.
5. Publicity work among foreigners and in foreign communities (such as the interpretation of China to foreigners).
6. Investigation of industrial and commercial conditions with the object of encouraging the development of new enterprises.
7. Public hygiene and health, including anti-narcotic propaganda.
8. Co-operation with the Peking Social Service Club and the development of interest in social service.
9. The education and training of orphans.
10. Welfare work among employees and apprentices.
11. Preparations to meet China's national needs

By the training they received abroad the returned students convinced the Government that the old system of examinations based solely on Chinese classics had outlived its usefulness. Accordingly in 1905 the Government abolished the system and organized a full scheme of state education leading from the primary elementary schools through higher elementary schools and middle schools to the university. The new system of schools instead of being based solely on classics has for its curriculum elementary mathematics, physical exercise, manual training, etc., in the lower elementary schools. History, geography, science, English or other foreign languages are taught in the higher elementary and middle schools. In the universities it is provided that there should be seven faculties, namely, Arts, Science, Applied Science, Law, Commerce, Medicine and Agriculture.

It is worthy of note that during recent years the percentage of students returning from abroad have gone more and more every year into professional work in which they are specially trained and into the work of education. It is found that among the students returned from the United States in 1918 half of them took up teaching. Only a little over 10 percent entered the government services. It is most gratifying to note that among the returned students there is in their mind a keen sense of partrotism which is gradually changing the narrow provincialism to a deeper sense of nationalism. In the old days when communications were poor, the radius of a man's vision was limited to the locality were he lived. As these young men go abroad at the age of life when the mind is most impressionable, and live for a number of years in a totally strange environment they cannot fail to receive new ideas, impressions and inspirations from the people with whom they have associated.

From the details I have laid before you it will be admitted I am sure that neither the government nor the people of China have been slack in availing themselves of the opportunities they are given them of obtaining a Western education, and both the government and the people are grateful to all the nations who, by opening their schools and colleges to Chinese students, have given them every facility to acquire the education in Western knowledge they are so anxious to obtain.

I mentioned just now that last year it was estimated that there were some 1,600 Chinese students in America of whom not more than one-third were supported by government funds or grants, the remaining two-thirds having been sent abroad and

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being supported by their relations and friends at no small expense to a Chinese family considering the distance to be travelled and the present cost of living in Europe and America.

Large as the number of students abroad may seem the ambition of the Chinese people is that the number be greatly increased from year to year until the schools in China are well established, and that in addition to the school and college teaching practical training shall also be obtained.

I am glad to think also that the students themselves evince their gratitude for the opportunities given them, and commend themselves to their teachers and professors by the assiduity with which they pursue their studies, and do so with no small measure of success, as regards the majority, considering that the lauguage in which the knowledge has to be acquired is not their mother tongue.

It is also the hope and object of this movement that the students who go abroad will assimilate the knowledge they acquire so completely as to be able to transmit it in text-books and by oral teaching in their own language to the multitudes of their fellow countrymen and countrywomen at home who have neither the opportunity nor the means of going abroad to acquire it; and that, as for a hundred years your Society has interpreted the East to the West, so these students of the new China may interpret the West to Chinese people and bring the two into more complete sympathy.

Legation of the Republic of China, London, May 1, 1920.

News from North China

The Industrial Promotion Bank of Shanghai has been granted permission by the Currency Bureau to issue experimental bonds, it is here learned.

J. Michelet, the new Norwegian Minister to Peking, according to reports from Shanghai, has arrived in that port and will proceed to the Chinese Capital shortly.

R. C. Jansen of the Great Northern Telegraph Co., is leaving Peking this week for Europe on one year's home leave. Many farewell entertainments are being given by his friends.

The government has already given instructions for a special train to be provided by the Ministry of communications for the new American Minister on his journey from Shanghai to Peking.

E. W. Mills, a well known mining engineer, who has returned from an extended trip in the interior, has taken W. H. Donald's house in Tsing Pu Hutung and proposes to stay in Peking for some time.

Ray Atherton, second Secretary of the American Legation in Peking, who dislocated his shoulder playing polo last Thursday, is doing well. He is expected to be on the field again within two weeks.

Owing to mourning at the British Court on account of the death of H. R. H. the Crown Princess of Sweden, the garden party which was to have been held at the British Legation on the 20 the instant was cancelled.

Dr. Way Sung New of the Union Medical College left on the morning of May 15 for Shanghai to join his brother in private practice. A large number of his associates and friends were at the station to see him off.

One building of the Wine and Tobacco Administration was burned last week. It was occupied by the office of the Director-general of the Administration. Fortunately, two other buildings in the Compound were left intact.

Friends of Roger S. Greene, resident director of the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, have received announcements of his marriage to Miss Kate Brown, daughter of Mr. William T. Brown of Worcester, Mass., on May 8.

R. D. Goodrich and H. B. Merrick, engineers-in-charge of works and survey of the Chihli River Commission respectively, left Tientsin yesterday for an inspecting trip along the Pei Yun Ho or the North Grand Canal. They are expected to return next Monday.

Willing Spencer, First Secretary of the Amerisan Legation in Peking, who has been transfered to Peru in the same capacity, is leaving the first of next week for Tientsin where he will visit three of four days. He will then proceed to Japan where he will sail for America.

The Chinese government has received a proposal from General Hsu Shu-cheng, or Little Hsu, that a resident general be appointed to Urga and that six assistant residents be appointed to the districts of Kobdo, Ulianghai, Sanyinnoyin, Tuhsietuhan, Uliassntai and Chasaktuhan.

General Blair and his staff left Peking on Thursday for home. General Blair, who has been the British Commanding General in Siberia, arrived in Peking on Sunday morning and during his three day's stay had been in close communication with the British Legation.

General Horvath, former general manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway, left Peking by a Thursday morning train for Harbin. What General Horvath intends to do in Harbin is a subject of general speculation in Peking. He is credited to have become pro-Japanese of late.

The news is circulated in Peking that Yang Tcheng, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Shanghai, is expected to tender his resignation very shortly. It is said that Mr. Yang has had differences with Shanghai Defence Commissioner, General Lu Yung-hsiang.

Yeh Kung-cho, High Industrial Commissioner, who recently returned from Siberia, will leave Peking by the end of this month for another tour of inspection. This time he is expected to visit various districts in Chihli, and will then proceed to Shansi and Chekiang.

Mrs. Edwin A. Sperry and Miss Sperry, wife and daughter of Professor Sperry of Pei Yang University, arrived in Tientsin on Monday on the Pukow express, returning from a visit to the United States where they spent two years, most of the time in California.

A concert was given by the students of the Tsing Hua College last Saturday evening in benefit of the two free people's schools organized by the Tsing Hua College and Association. The concert which began with a speech by Dr. Hawkling Yen, Acting President, was given in the Peking Y. M. C. A. Auditorium.

The Chinese Government has instructed Major-general Chien Hsi-lin to send officers and police dogs to the battlefields in France for actual training, and at the same time to secure European police dogs for services in Peking. The Ministry of the Interior is paying special attention to the training of police dogs, and proposes to engage foreign advisers in this connection.

There was a large and representative attendance of Britons at the Tientsin Club on Tuesday evening, to act as hosts at the farewell dinner to Colonel Morgan and the officers of the 18th' Infantry, who are expected to sail for India early next week. A number of Allied members of the Club were also present

including Mr. Tiedemann, Colonel Tanaka, and several Americans.

The Second Annual General Meeting of the International Christian Fellowship will take place to-morrow in Y. M. C. A. Temple in the Western Hills. An all day program is prepared. The election of new officers for the year will be held. The meeting will be conducted under the chairmanship of the President of the Fellowship, Dr. P. Tyau, Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs,

J. F. Buckley, Oriental Traffic Agent of the Port of Portland Commission, is now in Tientsin. The purpose of his visit is to bring to the attention of China shippers and business men generally the advantages now offered by Portland, Oregon, with its newly created up-to-date terminal facilities and since the removal of the bar at the mouth of the Columbia River, as a port of shipment of goods to and from China.

Tomataru Fuse, for many years assistant editor and business manager of the *Seoul Press*, according to the *North China Standard*, has resigned in order to join the editorial staff of the *Standard* at Peking. He has taken up the position of Editor-in-chief of the Peking daily in place of Henry Satoh, who returned to Japan a few weeks ago on account of bad health. Mr. Fuse is said to be a keen student of things Chinese and has great sympathies for young China.

Dean Brownell Gage of Yale in China, Changsha, Hunan, well-known in educational circles as the author of the "English Learned by Use" has accepted the invitation of the North China Association of Teachers of English and will be present and address the annual meeting of that Association to be held to-day, at Lockhard Hall, Peking Union Medical College. Dr. Fong F. Sec, editor-in-chief of the English Department of the Commercial Press, will also be present and address the meeting.

The Cabinet has definitely decided to reply to the second note of Japan asking for early negotiations with regard to the return of Kiaochow. China's reply will be in the nature of an expression of pleasure that Japan intends to restore Kiaochow to China. It will then add that there is no need to negotiate in the circumstances. The decision of the Cabinet not to negotiate direct with Japan is regarded as a triumph for Prime Minister Chin Yun-peng, who has been advocating this course of action.

On Tuesday evening General M. K. Tinn, Chief of the Chinese Aeronautic Department, gave a dinner of the Naval Club to Lieutenants Ferrarin and Masiero, Italian aviators, who arrived in Peking last Monday and Tuesday respectively. On Wednesday afternoon, the Italian aviators were received by the President in audience. Later they were entertained at a tea party by the Acting Prime Minister, Admiral Sah. On Wednesday evening, they were given a dinner in the Grand Hotel de Peking by the Italian Legation. They will depart for Tokyo to-day.

At a farewell smoker given last week in honor of Willing Spencer, First Secretary of the American Legation in Peking and President of the Harvard Club of North China, R. A. Burr, Manager of the Peking branch of the Chun Mei News Agency, was elected to succeed Mr. Spencer as president of the Club for the balance of the year and was also appointed divisional

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chairman for China of the Harvard Endowment campaign. According to the latest report from New York the endowment fund has now reached the grand total of almost nineteen million dollars to which the Harvard men in China have contributed about twenty thousand dollars.

Of the forty students who were arrested by the authorities during the students' agitation last February, twenty-one were sentenced to two months' imprisonment and the other nineteen to one month's imprisonment each by the Peking Court of Justice last week. As the nineteen students who were sentenced to one month's imprisoment had already been in detention for over two months—the sentence to commence on the date of their arrest and according to the customary practice, according to the *Peking Daily News*, being counted as one day's imprisonment —they were released at once. The others sentenced to two months' imprisonment have to serve their sentence for a few more days.

News from Central China

Reverend Robert E. Wood, for twenty years a member of the American Church Mission in Wuchang, is now back with the mission after twenty months service with the Chinese Labor Corps in France.

Carl D. Meinhardt, vice-consul for the United States in Canton for nearly four years, has been transferred to the American Consulate in Changsha, Hunan. He was twice in charge of the American Consulate General while in Canton.

A Chinese Bankers Association has recently been formed in Hankow by leading Chinese bankers. At a meeting held in the Bank of China, Hankow, the bankers decided to take proper steps to induce Chinese to put their savings into Chinese banks.

W. L. Dolan, assistant manager of the China and Java Export Company, Hankow, is now in charge of the company in the absence of Mr. G. R. Henkel, manager of the company and member of the executive committee of the American Chamber of Commerce, Hankow.

Another group of fifty-three Japanese students from Tung Wen College, Shanghai, will visit all districts in Hupeh on a tour of inspection, and the local Office of Foreign Affairs has instructed magistrates in Hupeh to accord the Japanese travelers due respect and protection.

Japanese goods totaling about $20,000 in value were burned by the Chinese Students' Union in Chungkiang, Szechuen, during the past few weeks. The noted dealers in Japanese goods were publicly humiliated, having been hauled through the streets with the word "Traitor" written on their clothing.

The China-for-Christ Movement of the Hankow Diocese of the American Church Mission will soon start to work out a complete organization of the campaign when suitable leaders are obtained. Within the four year period of the present campaign's life, the leaders expect to reach a sixfold objective set forth in the movement.

At the Mixed Court of Hankow on May 17, before British Assessor C. E. Whitamore and Magistrate Yang, the second compradore of an up river steamer from Ichang to Hankow was charged with having smuggled in a large quantity of opium. The accused was found guilty and was sentenced to imprisonment for twenty months.

The annual meeting of the Hankow branch of the China Association was held in the Victoria Hall, Hankow, on May 21, at which an interesting report giving an exhaustive review of important topics of the past year was read by Mr. Pearce in the absence of Mr. Geary Gardner, chairman of the Association and manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hankow.

The sixth annual membership campaign of the Wu-Han Chinese Young Men's Christian Association was formally launched on May 20, when a tea party was given in the Hankow Y. M. C. A. Hall for the entertainment of the campaign leaders. The campaign this year strives to raise $30,000 in the cities of Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang. It is now in full swing, and will close on June 3.

During the past week, the export market in Hankow was quiet and prices remained about the same as last reported. In the market for imported piece goods, we have to report a very quiet but firm week with no sales. Prices for whites were especially strong. There was some inquiry in the market for cotton yarn for 16's and 20's for forward shipment, also 16's from stock, the latter at prices which may result in business.

Burton B. Wilcox, representing the Foreign Department of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. of North America, visited Hankow this week, and on May 18 addressed the staff of the Hankow Chinese Y. M. C. A. He is now visiting Changsha, and Hunan, and will return to Hankow on Monday next. Mr. Wilcox is in China to get first hand information concerning conditions of the Y. M. C. A. of this nation, and will visit all the principle city associations.

Nang Han, Chinese forestry expert trained in the University of Wisconsin and director of the Kin-Han Railway Forestry Bureau, visited Hankow recently on business connected with the forestry bureau. According to Mr. Han, there are now altogether three forestry stations along the Peking-

Hankow line, and efforts are being made to create forestry reserves to supply all the timber needed by the line. An English forestry expert, Mr. W. Purdom, is assisting him in this work.

Twelve students were expelled recently from the government Teachers' College, Wuchang, by the school authorities acting in accordance with instructions from General Wang Chan-yuan, Military Governor of Hupeh, who is displeased with the students' attitude toward Chinese officials. After they had been expelled from the college, spies were sent out by General Wang to arrest them charging the students with having published an article in a students journal strongly criticising the Tuchunate system now exisiting in China.

About 1,000 students in Changsha, mostly from the Hunan-Yale College and Chow Nan Girls' School, joined by civilians, paraded the streets of Changsha on May 7, the so-called Chinese national humiliation day. Twenty lecturing teams consisting of ten men each were out in all parts of the city to make talks in the streets in the afternoon. The topic taken by the lecturers was the story of the Twenty-One demands of Japan made to China in May, 1915. All incidents and effects of this unhappy relation were reiterated, leaving clear the meaning of the national humiliation day.

That the desperate situation in China to-day is no worse than that which America underwent during the critical period of her history after the revolution was a statement made by Mr. Robert B. Colson, associate executive secretary of the Hankow Y. M. C. A. in a speech before a Pao An Huei, Hankow, on May 20. What China needs to-day is strong and unselfish leaders who are ready to sacrifice and to render service to the country, said Mr. Colson. In closing the speaker advised the audience to strive for and preserve liberty of speech and liberty of the press in China.

"Economical Results of the Great War" was the subject of an address given before the students of the Hankow Y. M. C. A. School of Commerce and the Ming Teh University, Hankow, on Tuesday by Mr. Guy Sarvis, professor of economics and sociology in the University of Nanking. Professor Sarvis is now visiting Hankow and Wuchang enroute to Kuling where he will spend the summer. He has also arranged a reunion for the alumni of the University of Nanking during his stay. On May 20 he gave another address in the Wuchang Y. M. C. A. on present day social problems.

According to an announcement made recently by Dr. Alfred A. Gilman, president of Boone University, Wuchang, a new rule growing out of present political conditions will be enforced by the University authorities. It reads: "In the international situation in which the University is placed, the rule must be made that the political activities of the students must be restricted within the police restrictions of the moment. As much freedom will be granted within the institution as is deemed possible." The work in Boone is now going on as usual, although the University was closed up for a time on account of student movement.

Hankow, May 22, 1920.

News from South China

Owners of private rickshas will be taxed twelve dollars a year in Canton.

The censorship of mails and telegrams to and from the North River districts has been removed for the time being.

Merchants of Lungmoon City are opposing the introduction of public brothels into their midst by the chief of police of that place.

The new building of the Superintendent of Customs at Choy Ching Nam Loo, Canton, was completed and occupied May 11.

The Rev. H. Copley Moyle. Chaplain of St. John's Cathedral, returned to Hongkong May 11, after a holiday in the North.

Ninety-six members of the Kwangtung Provincial Assembly were present at the opening session May 5. The Assembly will have 120 members when all attend.

E. H. Lockwood and the Rev. Tse Yan Luk, secretaries of the Canton. Y. M. C. A. will depart for Swatow to assist in the organization of an association there.

The following approaching weddings at Hongkong are announced:—Mr. H. L. Grout, of Messrs. Thorensen and Co., to Mrs. C. A. L. L. Charlton; Mr. C. V. Carlos to Miss J. M. Delgado.

The Kwang-wu Tai, a theatre destroyed by fire nearly eight years ago on the East Bund and abandoned, is being offered for lease. This was the largest and only modern theatre in Canton.

The Canton Merchants' Militia, organized before the Republic, will celebrate their tenth anniversary of organization October 8 to 15. Aside from appropriate exercises, there will be a chrysanthemum show.

Germans may now return to Canton for regular business, but according to a recent ruling of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of Finance, they will be accorded the privileges of non-treaty subjects in China.

The Ching Wu Athletic Association in Canton, which will celebrate its first anniversary of organzation beginning May 15, with concerts, boxing and other entertainments, will soon have a department for women.

Among the numerous advisers and councillors employed by the Military Governor is Tse Tsok Kai, associate director of the Kwangtung Electric Supply Company. Mr. Tse is a M. I. T. graduate from America.

The election at Hongkong of officers for the Artillery Company, H. K. V. D. C., resulted as follows: Lieut. Mc Cann., Sergt. Greenhill, Corpls. M. L. Railton and J. L. MacHerson, Bombardiers Purvis and Rouse.

It is understood that the Canton Municipality is contracting a loan of $400,000 from the Kwangtung Tramway Company, for five years, giving the Yu Shan Market and the old Chiangchun yamen as security.

A. H. Barlow, E. Dex Voeux, and D. Logan (of Messrs. Reiss & Co.) of Hongkong have gone to Shanghai to undergo Pasteur treatment in consequence of their having been bitten by a dog stated to be suffering from rabies.

J. R. Crees, acting assistant cashier of the Hongkong Naval Yard, who is retiring after being in Hongkong for eleven years, on May 10, was presented with a silver rose bowl by his clerical colleagues. He leaves with his wife and daughter on the *More*.

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S. F. Chao, Export Manager.

Lu Yung-ting, an Administrative Director of the Military government, has addressed a note to Admiral Lin Pao-yi and Governor Mu Yung-hsien denying that he has sent a representative to Peking to undertake individual negotiations with the North.

The Chinese residents in Peru, as a token of sympathy toward the student movement against national traitors have just remitted $1,309 to Canton for the relief of the families of the students in Foochow who lost their lives when attacked by Japanese several months ago.

The twenty young men sent from Kwangsi to the school of wireless telegraphy in Canton for study have just completed their course and will be sent back to their native province for service. It is the intention of Kwangsi to have a system of wireless stations.

Kung Ching, M. P., Director of the Canton government mint, has recently opened an orphanage near his plant, giving the homeless children work to do besides an education. To encourage thrift Mr. Kung has also opened a children's bank to teach the childred to save.

It is the opinion of some members of the Provincial Assembly that, as the construction of public highways, to be called military roads, involves the taking of private property for public use, it is necessary for the government to submit the whole scheme to the action and approval of the legislature.

To meet the heavy demand for military expenses, the Canton government, according to general press reports, will have to ask the salt merchants to pay in advance $1,500,000 tax. This may be paid partly in local and partly in national paper currency of the Bank of China, Canton Branch.

The case in the Kwangchow District Court in which the Military government is petitioning for an injunction against Sincere Company preventing it to pay over to Dr. Wu Ting-fang $300,000 alleged to be funds properly belonging to the Military government but loans made to the company, was heard again May 14.

Yang Wing-tai, the Civil Governor-designate of Kwangtung, will probably be able to transfer his office of Commissioner of Finance to his successor about May 20. Among those mentioned for Financial Commissioner are Kung Ching, now Director of the Mint, and Li Kuo-chi, Circuit Intendant of Chao-shuu, at Swatow.

The Governor of Hongkong is appointing a Commission to inquire into the finances of the Hongkong University, consequent on the growing expenditure over the income. The Commission will also consider other aspects of the University. The names of the members and the duties imposed on them are not available at present.

The syndicate for the conduct of the ricksha traffic has been informed by the Canton Municipality that it may still enjoy its monopoly to run 1,250 rickshas until its term of five years expires. If the monopoly holders wish to run more than 1,250 rickshas, additional licenses may be procured in accordance with the regulations of the Municipality.

Among the Justices of Peace in Hongkong are the following Chinese gentlemen:—Au Chak-man, Chan A. Fook, Chau Siu-ki, Chow Sheu-sea. Ho Fook, Ho Kom-tong, Ho Wing, Kwek, Siu-lau. Lan Chu-pak, Ng Nen-Tsz, Sum Pak-ming, Tong Lai-chun, Tong Yat-chung, Tso. Seem Wan, Wei Wali-leen, Wei Yuk Sir Boshan, Kt., C. M. G., Wong Kam-fuk.

The following approaching weddings are announced at Hongkong: A. Forbes (China Sugar Refining Co.) to Miss C. T. Goldenburg, W. G. Probert (Engineer *s. s. Loongsang*) to Miss E. A. Collis, Capt. P. H. Cowan (*s. s. Kanchow*) to Miss P. M. I. Drake (Peak Hospital); J. J. Jones to Miss Goldia Laura Jean Luchung and Mr. A. D. Jameson, of Canton, to Miss Olive K. Hindmarsh.

The government of Canton will renew the gambling monopoly, for another three years. One Mr. Li from Hongkong is said to be anxious of capturing the monopoly and is negotiating with some officials for it, while the present holders of the monopoly are also doing their best to retain the privilege. This evil traffic gives some $4,000,000 to the government for military purposes.

Following the lead of Shanghai the Wuchow students propose going on strike and devoting their time to "patriotic" movements. The teachers have written a circular letter to the students' families asking them to warn their sons and brothers that to strike will only mean waste of their useful time and will not in any way help the country. So far the students still insist on the strike and day and night are to be seen in the streets and on the foreshore looking for Japanese goods.

In order to bring the Kwangsi bank notes to normal value vis a small silver coins,—at present about 15% discount—the chief manager of the Kwangsi Bank, Wuchow, has been to Nanking to interview the provincial authorities. He suggested to, and it was approved by the Civil Governor, to use the old antimony factory as a mint for the coining of Kwangsi twenty cent pieces. The necessary machinery is being ordered and a number of the Canton mint staff will be detached for duty.

Canton is not only facing a military deficit but also one in its civil administration. Canton owes to its different departments of civil administration for last

year the following: From local revenue, internal affairs, $1,499,050; local financial affairs, $30.179; local educational affairs, $87,950; agricultural and commercial affairs, $80,270. totaling $1,697,000. From national revenue; internal affairs, $575,809; foreign affairs, $13,539; financial affairs, $310,879; educational affairs. $139,912; agricultural and commercial affairs, $790.

In the present session of the Provincial Assembly, the Assemblymen will ask the government to clearly divide the local taxation proceeds from the national so that all local income may be used for the benefit of local administration. Last year, the Assembly states, Kwangtung Province had an income of $2,290,000; but so far some $1,500,000 only had been spent for local purposes. The Assemblymen will also demand that the government shall follow the law, that no local and miscellaneous taxes shall be levied without the consent of the representatives of the people as stated in the Constitution.

Several large foreign buildings have been erected. Lately in Wuchow, the Customs outdoor staff quarters have been completed in modern style. Three or four more buildings for the indoor members are being constructed and these, when finished, will greatly improve the appearance of Wuchow. The Standard Oil Co., has also raised their oil tank by 32 feet, and work will be completed in about a month's time. The Chung Kwang likin station, which was on a houseboat that was destroyed by fire at the beginning of this year, is being removed to a huge building of modern style ashore.

Canton has a public bond debt of nearly eight million dollars unpaid, according to those who have seen copies of reports soon to be submitted to the Provincial Assembly. Canton is assuming some public bond obligations of the Peking Government, these amounting to $177,963, on the first issue; and $104,318, the second issue; and $724,235, the third issue. Out of the third issue, some $275,765, however worth of bonds are still in the treasury unsold. Other bond debts are the Kwangtung Industrial Bond, $4,043,974; First Military Bond, $10,150; Kwangtung Paper Currency Redemption bonds, $600,000; and Second Military Bonds, $2,006,660.

The Province of Kwangtung is now maintaining 228 battalions and 2 companies of troops, these including 100 battalions of regulars and mixed brigade, 105 battalions of gendarmes, 23 battalions and 2 companies emergency guards. This does not include the army of General Chen Chiung-ming, who while nominally Cantonese troops, have never been regularly supported by the Kwantung Public Treasury. Aside from the mentioned, the Military government is in control of many men. The Military government has brigades of Yunnanese troops in Fukien, Hunan, and Northern Kwantung all totaling about three brigades and six regiments of infantry and a battalion of artillery. According to figures available, it costs $82,411.50 for regular payroll and $4,900 incidental expenses to maintain two regiments of infantry and 1 battalion of artillery every month.

The following Chinese are in the Register of Medical and Surgical Practitioners qualified to practise medicine and Surgery in Hongkong:—Chak Ciu, Hang, 42 Tung Street; Chan Chung-san, Tung Wah Hospital; Chau Wai-Cheung 29a, Queen's Road Central, 1st floor; Cheung Wing-tai, 58-60, Queen's Roads Central, 1st floor; Ho Shai-chuen, 10 Caine Road; Lee Shih-feng. 12 Wyndham St; Lee Ying-chuen 92 Nathan Road, Kowloon; Ma Chiu-ki 58-60, Queen's Road Central Ist, floor; Thomas, George Harold, Tung Wah Hospital; To Ying-kwan, 3 Arbuthnot Road; Wai Tak-woo, Arthur, 11 Old Bailey; Wang Chung-ching, 39 Robinson Road; Wong, Benjamin Cheonglam, 297 Shanghai Street. Yaumati; Wong Kwok-kun, Ho Miu Ling Hospital Wong Tsz-chuen, Ho Miu Ling Hospital; Woo Loy-kung, Kwong Wah Hospital; Woo Tin-po 21 Bonham Road.

The export of raw silk, waste silk, and pierced cocoons from Canton from May 1, 1919 to April 30, 1920, according to the British Chamber of Commerce here, has been greater than the previous season, 1918 to 1919, During the 1919-1920 season, 66,294 bales of raw silk were shipped to Europe and America, 1,820 bales going to England 22,966 to France; none to Italy; and 41,508, to United States; As to waste silk for the same season, some 37,645 bales were shipped, 3,907 going to England; 8,626, to France; 1,134. to Italy; and 23,978, to United States. At the same time 6,734 bales of pierced cocoons went to these countries, 1,253 bales going to England; 4,641 to France; 3 to Italy; and 837 to the United States. Total for the season 1918-1919 may be summarized as follows; Raw Silk: England, 1,274; France, 16,094; Italy, 105; America, 16,097; total, 33,570. Waste Silk: England, 3,120; France, 4,073; Italy, 9; and America, 28,723; total, 35,925. Pierced Cocoons: England 400; France, 3,644; Italy, 16; America, 3,350; total 7,410.

H. W.

May 6, 1920.

Who's Who in China

Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, Mr. Kuo Tsee-Yun
(郭則雲)

Kuo Tse-yun, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, is from the Province of Fukien. He was, however, born in 1882 at Taichow, Chekiang, where his grandfather was Prefect. Mr. Kuo was educated in his boyhood under private tutors. In 1899 he entered the Peking Government University where he spent only one year. In 1900, he had again to study under private tutors on account of the Boxer uprising.

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In 1902 Mr. Kuo successfully passed the Imperial Examinations held in Peking and was awarded the degree of Hanlin, which was equivalent to a Ph. D. He thus got his high literary honor at the comparatively young age of twenty.

After spending nearly two years in the Hanlin Academy, Mr. Kuo went to Japan in 1905 to pursue higher studies. Upon his arrival at the Island Empire, he joined Waseda University where he studied political science and economies.

Upon his return to China in 1907, he was appointed secretary in Manchuria, to Viceroy Hsu Shih-chang, who is now President of China, and remained there for two years.

In 1909 Mr. Kuo was appointed by the Government to be Customs Taotai at Wanchow and Chuchow, Chekiang. In 1911, he was transferred to Hangchow to be Police Taotai.

Upon the establishment of the Republic in 1912, he was appointed Secretary of the Cabinet. Two years later, he was promoted to be Chief of the Merit Recording Bureau. At the same time he was a member of the Bureau of Rites.

In 1915 he was appointed Assistant Chief of the secretariat of the Chingshihtang or the State Department which was established during that period to replace the Cabinet upon the adoption of the Presidential System, which system, however, died together with the late President Yuan Shih-kai in the Summer of 1916. In 1916 he was Deputy Commissioner of the Civil Service Examinations.

In 1918, Mr. Kuo was appointed Acting Chief Secretary in Chien Nun-hsiung's Cabinet. He was made Chief Secretary of the Cabinet when General Chin Pun-peng became Prime Minister in the winter of 1919 and is still holding this position.

In April 1920, Mr. Kuo was appointed by the President concurrently to hold the office of Chairman of the Economic Research Commission, to succeed Sun Pao-chi, Director-General of the Customs Administration, who had declined the appointment on account of other pressing affairs. On May 14, he was relieved of the post of the Chairman of the Economic Research Commission by the President.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

May 23. Resignation of Yang Tcheng, Special Envoy Foreign Affairs, Shanghai, announced.

May 25. Charles R. Crane, newly appointed American Minister to China, arrives Shanghai.

SIBERIA

May 20. Town of Versche-Udinsk announces new Far Eastern buffer republic and claims all territory from Lake Baikal to the Pacific.

JAPAN

May 21. Osaka dispatch says Japan is anxious for opinion of British on renewal of Anglo-Japanese alliance.

May 24. Yokohama report gives news suspension of business for three weeks of the Seventy-Fourth Bank, which also closed the Yokohama Silk Exchange temporarily, outlook said to be serious.

May 26. Osaka dispatch reports markets breaking and general Japanese economic situation worse than before since suspension of Seventy-Fourth Bank.

GENERAL

May 20. President Wilson will veto resolution to end U. S. state of war with Germany, according to London advices.——Sinn Feiners battle with Unionists in Londonderry.——France assured of fuel by agreement with England to take forty-five percent of her coal exports.

May 21. General Macready given full authority in Ireland.——Indians and Moslem leaders protest against Turkish treaty.

May 22. Asquith condemns Polish war on Russia. ——British plan to give Sinn Feiners recourse under law and to punish offenders severely.

May 23. Paris dispatch says French rail strike is known to have been conducted by Bolsheviki.——Viscount Cruzon in Commons suggests immediate steps to prevent Japanese from buying and owning land in British Crown colonies unless same privilege given British in Japanese territory.——Signor Nitti agrees to form Italian cabinet.

May 24. Bolsheviks take Enzeli, threatening Persia, as small British force retires.——Germans said to be forming huge industrial trust.——London dispatch says Prince of Wales may visit China.

May 25. Hythe Conference decides France will pay war debt to Great Britain only as money is received from Germany.——Russians claim sweeping victory

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Pickers	Full Roller Cards	Derby Doublers	Spoolers
Willows	Condensers	Roving Frames	Twisters

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over Poles in the Polotsk-Lepel region.——Sinn Feiners continue plan of terrorizing Ireland.——Military Cross given town of Ypres.

May 26. Poles advance in Ukraine against Bolsheviks.——President Deschanel of France slightly injured in fall from train.——General Leonard Wood favorite for U. S. Republican nomination.——President Wilson accepts invitation to settle new Armenian frontiers question.

Men and Events

Dr. John Dewey, exchange professor of Peking Government University, is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Thursday, May 27, on his way to South China. During his short stay in Shanghai he will give several lectures.

Prof. Frank D. Scott of Hangchow Christian College, Hangchow, China expects to depart early next month for a leave of absence in America which he will devote to study at Columbia University. His home is at Waynesburg, Pa.

J. A. Thomas, American vice-president of the Commercial-Industrial Bank of China, of Peking, was in Shanghai last week on a short business trip. He was accompanied on the trip by Hsu En-yuen, Chinese vice-president of the bank.

Mrs. Thomas W. Lamont when in Shanghai visited several of the schools of this city. She has recently contributed $100 to the Yangtszepoo Social Center and $100 to the McTyeire School as a prize for the best essay on Current Events.

Ivan B. Nordham of New York, one of the leading advertising men interested in outdoor advertising in America, is in Shanghai this week. He is staying at the Astor House Hotel. Mr. Nordham is accompanied by Thomas B. Moreland, a business men of Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. C. Yang, formerly sub-manager of the National Commercial Bank, Limited, Shanghai, has been recently appointed representative of the bank in America. Meng-Chia, T. D. Woo has been appointed acting sub-manager of the bank to take his place.

J. W. Sanger, Trade Commissioner of the U. S. Department of Commerce on a special mission to investigate advertising conditions in the various parts of the world, departed for a two weeks trip to Hankow on Saturday evening, May 22. Mr. Sanger will return to Shanghai at the end of that time.

The annual meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce of China will be held on June 18. At this meeting the annual report of the Chamber will be read and the election of officers and members of the executive committee held. C. C. Batchelder, acting commercial attache of the American Legation, Peking, will be the principal speaker.

The foundation for the new building of the Robert Dollar Company, Canton Road, Shanghai, has been completed. The new home of the company will be a six story, modern fireproof office building with a roof garden. It is expected that the structure will be

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completed on January 1, 1921. This is the first American office building to be erected in Shanghai and already more applications have been received for office space than can be accomodated.

H. E. Yang Tcheng, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China for Shanghai, has tendered his resignation to the government. It is understood that an advance appointment has been offered to the Commissioner. The Chinese organizations of the city of Shanghai have united in urging the government that H. E. Yang Tcheng be retained in his present capacity. According to reports, Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Kaifeng, Honan, will assume the Shanghai office, and will be suceeded by Hsia Tsing-chin, Foreign Commissioner of Soochow, at Kaifeng.

A representative gathering attended the welcome reception organized by the World's Chinese Students' Federation in honor of Dr. W. W. Ten, former Chinese Minister to Copenhagen, who has just returned from Europe. Among those present at the meeting held at the M. Y. San Cafe, Nanking Road, Shanghai were: M. Y. Ching, Dr. T. H. Lee, Dr. Y. Y. Tsu, Y. C. Tong, Yang Tcheng, Chow Wan-pang, Mr. Raaschou, General Tsiang Tso-ping, Dr. N. Y. Chang, Miss Grace Yang and Sung Han-chang. An address of welcome was made on behalf of the federation by M. Y. Chung, former managing director of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

Frank C. Lempert, who recently returned to America from China, is now with the J. Roland Kay Co., advertising agency, Chicago. During Mr. Lempert's stay in China he was in the sales department of the British-American Tobacco Company, Shanghai, and for two years acted as assistant advertising manager of that organization. Mr. Lempert is the second man from the advertising department of the Britith-American Tobacco Company to enter advertising work in America, the first being J. L. Hutchison who acted for a time as business representative of *Millard's Review* in New York, but is now manager of the Johnson Overseas Advertising Service of New York.

Asia Bank Appoints Economist as Peking Manager

Henry Crosby Emery, well known American economist and professor of political economy, has been appointed the official representative of the Asia Banking Corporation at Peking. Dr. Emery is a native of Ellsworth, Me., and has received collegiate and honorary degrees from Bowdoin College, Harvard, Columbia and Yale Universities and the University of Berlin. For several years he was professor of political economy at Bowdoin and at Yale. In 1909 he was appointed chairman of the U. S. Tariff Board, from which position he resigned in 1913 to become the foreign representative of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York. He was in Russia at the time of America's declaration of war against Germany and in attempting to return to America he was captured by the Germans on the Aland Islands in the Baltic Sea. The year 1918 he spent as an unwilling guest of a German prison camp and was in that country when the revolution took place. He is the author of several books on political and economic subjects. He is 48 years of age and is unmarried.

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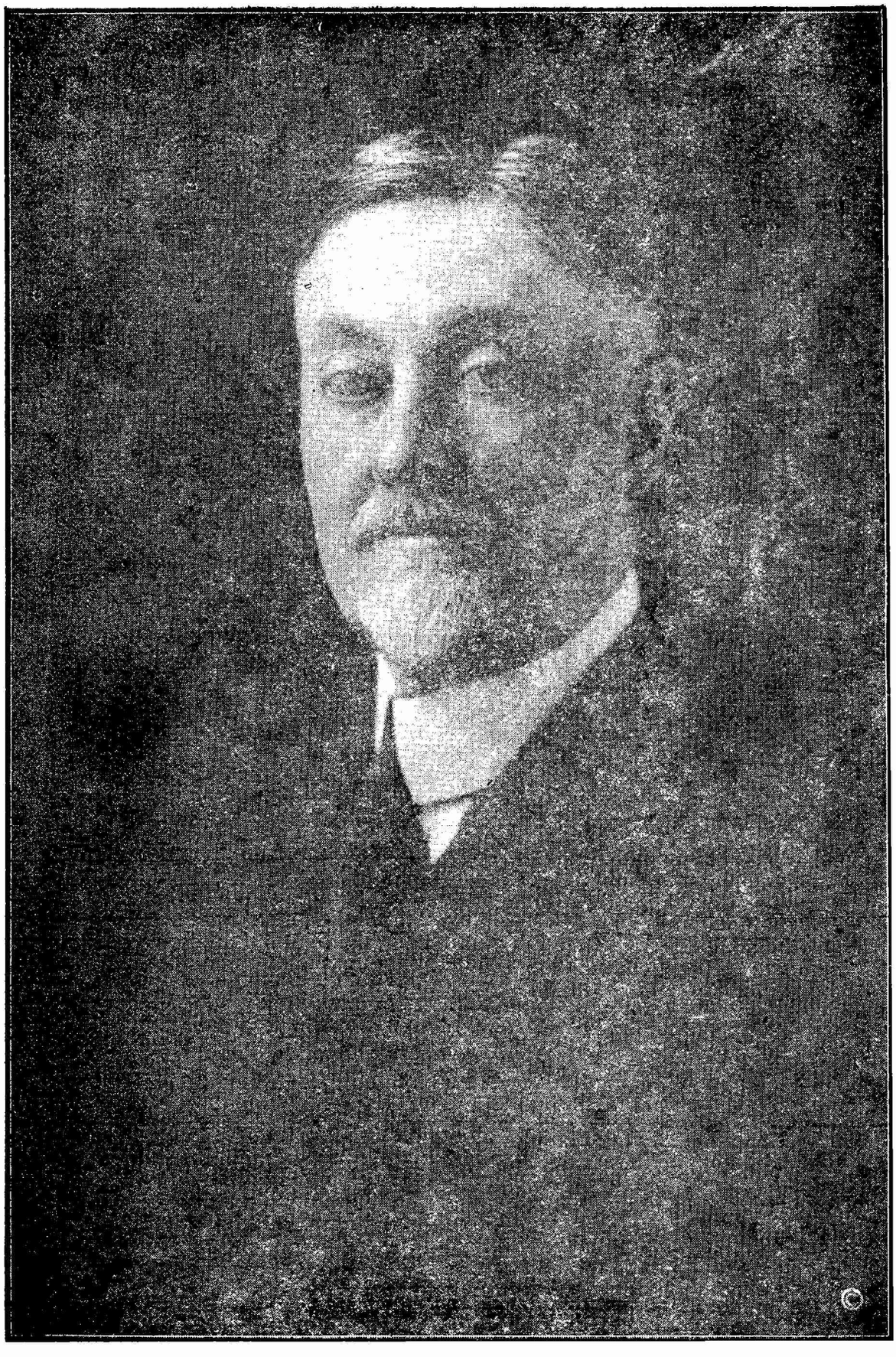

Hon. Charles R. Crane, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of China.

American and Chinese Communities Welcome New American Minister

A renewal of the pledge of American friendship for China and an urgent plea for unity on behalf of American interests in this part of the world, were the keystones of the message that Hon. Charles R. Crane the new American Minister to China brought to his fellow citizens of Shanghai and to the Chinese people upon his arrival at this port on Monday of this week.

In an address that held the close attention of 200 American residents of Shanghai at a dinner in his honor by the American Chamber of Commerce and the American Association, at the Palace Hotel on Monday evening, Mr. Crane in an informal and unofficial way gave an insight into his hopes and purposes as the chief American official in this country. The only other guests at the dinner were the Brazilian Minister and Hugo Reiss, Brazilian consul-general, Shanghai. Mr. Crane's talk had chiefly to do with recent conversations with President Wilson. "It is well-known that doctrines often precede practice by several years," said Mr. Crane, "but if the doctrines are right and sound they keep on pulling the same as gravity." He referred to the Hay Doctrine of the Open Door in China and to the present Mediterranean difficulties, and remarked that much suffering has resulted and will continue until the doctrines come into practice. He stated that President Wilson's principles had gone to the uttermost ends of the world and that they had brought new hope to peoples everywhere. "They are now the permanent doctrines of the people and can not be eradicated."

In referring to China, the new American Minister pictured this country as "the United States of the future. Just as the United States was the center of world progress during the last century, so will China —and the other Pacific countries—lead in advancement during the coming century," and then he added a qualifying sentence, "providing peace can be maintained here." He spoke of the need for transportation, sanitation, education. In alluding to the future problems he mentioned the policies of aggressive nations that had first one after another lopped off slices of territory and then had poisoned the country through the introduction of harmful drugs. "You can't tell about these pacifist nations," he warned, "America was for a long time a pacifist nation." His last hour in Washington had been spent, said Mr. Crane in a conference with the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of War. The result of this conference was an expression of the need for a unified American opinion and thought on the problems of the Pacific.

The Minister was introduced by Dr. S. A. Ransom, president of the American Association and recently appointed as the second American representative on the Shanghai Municipal Council. Dr. Ransome told of the increasing importance of American trade and interests in China emphasizing the new American merchant marine, new American banking facilities and cited statistics showing that American trade with China had increased 36 per cent in 1919 over the previous year and that America now participated in China's foreign trade to the extent of 16 per cent.

Mr. Crane arrived early Monday morning and was met by E. S. Cunningham, American Consul

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General, C. S. Lobingier, judge of the U. S. Court for China, C. P. Holcomb, District Attorney, and representatives of the American Chamber of Commerce, American Association, Rotary Club, and various Chinese organizations. He was escorted from the Customs jetty to the American Consulate by an escort of mounted Sikhs supplied by the International Settlement, two companies of marines from the American ships in the harbor, commanded by Captains Kearney and Rhodes and by several members of the American community in motor cars. At the Consulate a brief reception was held after which a tiffin was given to about thirty persons at the Carlton Cafe by the Consul General. In the afternoon there was a reception by Hon. Yang Tcheng Chinese Comissioner of Foreign Affairs to a large number of American and Chinese guests as well as other nationalities. Mr. Crane is accompanied by Mrs. Crane and two secretaries, Captain Donald M. Brodie and Miss Dorothy Read, the latter being a daughter of the former American Consul General at Tientsin. Mr. and Mrs. Crane expect to return to Shanghai soon to attend the launching of the first of the U. S. Shipping Board boats by the Chinese Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Company.

Mrs. Crane, wife of the American Minister was entertained at dinner on Monday evening at the Palace Hotel by the officiers of the American Woman's Club and the wives of the officers of the American Chamber of Commerce, the American Association and the Rotary Club. Forty-two American women and two Chinese women were present. Brief talks were made by Mrs. W. H. Lunt and Mrs. F. R. Sites of the Woman's Club and by Dr. Yamui Kin, a prominent Chinese woman and personal friend of Mrs. Crane.

The Minister and his party departed on Tuesday morning for Peking, intending to stop over one day at Nanking en route. A large party of American officials and residents of Shanghai were at the Shanghai-Nanking Railway station.

During the stay of Minister Crane in San Francisco he was the guest of honor with Dr. David P. Barrows, president of the University of California and former intelligence officer of the United States Army in Siberia, at a dinner given by the Chinese community of the city at the Hotel St. Francis. Talks were made by Ho Chuck King, president of the Chinese National Welfare Society in America; Chao Hsin Chu, consul-general for the Republic of China at San Francisco; Yu Seng Tsen, president of the Chinese Students Club of the University of California, Doctor Barrows, and Minister Crane.

World powers should realize that their best advantage in the way of encouraging China, Doctor Barrows said, was that of leaving China free for self development. The West has been attracted to the East by the great natural resources it has to offer, particularly the Republic of China, but at last the moral qualities of the nation are coming to be a tremenduously greater attraction. The great world family of nations, he said, needs the presence of China for the splendid qualities which China has to contribute to the betterment of mankind. In welcoming China into the group of leading nations, Doctor Barrows concluded, the United States has been, should be and will continue to be one of the friends of China in this important relation.

Minister Crane was also entertained in San Francisco by the San Francisco Chamber of Commere, the China Commerce Club, the Commonwealth Club, the University of California, and the Chinese Consul-General.

Japanese Still Flooding Shantung With Opium

Although it has been known for months that the Japanese were bringing large quantities of opium under the guise of "military stores" into Tsingtau, the details of this nefarious traffic have been carefully guarded secrets. Recently, however, some of the long looked for facts have "leaked out." Possibly, since the treaty with Germany has gone into effect and Japan has fallen heir to Germany's mantle in Shantung and to a great deal more, it has become less necessary to prevent "leakages."

The facts as far as known may be summarized as follows:

(1) Soon after occupying Tsingtau the Japanese Military Government farmed out to Mr. Liu Dzi Shan (劉志山), a Chinese, the monopoly of all the opium business in the leased territory. Mr. Liu Dzi Shan has renewed this contract annually and holds it at the present time.

(2) Until two years ago the contract was said to be nominally between a Japanese representative of the Military Government—a Mr. 伊籐—and Mr. Liu, but during the past two years between Mr. Liu and the Military Government itself.

(3) The opium is brought in from Formosa and India where it is supposed to cost about $20.00 per pound. It comes mostly in packets weighing a little more than a pound, and 160 of these make a box. A boat usually brings about 300 of these boxes.

(4) The boats bringing in this opium fly a flag marked "For military use," which forbids the Customs officers from examining the contents of the vessel. The boxes are unloaded and brought by army wagons directly to the Military Yamen and stored.

(5) Mr. Liu Dzi Shan has his headquarters on .....Street in a large building marked "Japanese government Opium Office" (Fu Sang Kuan Kao Chu). This place is both a wholesale and a retail office as well as an opium den where people come to smoke the drug.

(6) There are seven other shops which are both wholesale and retail sub-agencies buying all their stock from the above mentioned Opium Office.

(7) Of the opium brought into Tsingtao a large part is shipped out over the railroad by means of which it is distributed over the province. Large quantities go by junk to all the nearby coast cities and towns, such as Tao Low, Hai Chou etc.

(8) The users of the drug, as well as those who deal in it, are not only exempt from punishment but are even protected by the military police. Although the Chinese Customs officials seize all they can, they are utterly helpless to deal with the main traffic.

(9) By 1919 Mr. Liu is said to have cleared more than $700,000. Out of these profits he was "persuaded" to give the sum of $50,000 to the handsome new hospital "built by the Japanese Military Government for Chinese patients only."

The contract, of course, is inaccessible to the public, but careful investigation make it virtually certain that the document contains at least the following provisions:

(a) Mr. Liu Dzi Shan, as "Boa Ban" (General Manager) of the opium traffic for the local Military government, makes a bonding deposit with the government. In 1918 this sum was $200,000.

(b) The government determines the value of the stock as laid down in its store room of the yamen and also sets the wholesale selling price.

(c) All sub-wholesale dealers and retail merchants receive from Mr. Liu a stamped certificate stating the amount of opium desired. Armed with this certificate and provided with money they are taken by Mr. Liu, or by one of his agents, to the governme nt store house to receive their goods.

(d) The wholesale price is $75.00 per pound, or $12,000.00 per box.

(e) Mr. Liu receives 3/10 of the profits, and 7/10 go to the Military government.

(f) The names of the sub-agencies are as follows:

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How this Tsingtau arrangement makes possible the distribution of opium throughout Shantung and China is remarkably well illustrated by an incident which occurred during March of this year on the Tientsin-Pukow Railroad. One evening three Japanese and one Chinese came to the Tientsin-Pukow Railway station in Tsinan. The three Japanese, who bought first-class tickets for Pukow, checked ten suit cases, which they themselves put on the baggage car. This needless exertion on their part aroused the suspicion of the Tsinan station master. Deeming it unwise to search the baggage in a place having so many Japanese, he telegraphed to the station master at Yenchowfu the details of this baggage and asked him to search it. The Yenchowfu man did as directed and found that the grips contained more than 700 catties of opium bought of Liu Dzi Shan in Tsingtau. All ten pieces of baggage were taken off the train, and Pukow was informed that because certain definitely specified pieces of baggage contained opium, they had been confiscated. When the three sons of the Mikado presented their checks at Pukow, they were told that their baggage had been confiscated, because it contained opium. Upon receiving this enlightening information the three Japanese suddenly disappeared.

Of course, it is impossible to ascertain how opium is thus scattered abroad. Usually, while in transit, the

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presence of the drug is not discovered. About six months ago, while at the Tientsin-Pukow station in Tsinan, the writer ran across two Russian men and a Russian woman, coming from Tsingtau, who behaved so strangely about their suit cases that they convinced me that they were transporting opium. But as usual, they "got away with it."

Chinese Enamels

An interesting paper was read recently before the literary department of the American Woman's Club on "Chinese Enamels" by Miss Winifred Muir and appears in part as follows.

Enamelling has been described by enthusiastic admirers as "the Master artcraft of the world." An enamel may be best described as a vitreous glaze or combination of vitreous glazes, fused to a metallic surface. In the broadest and most universal sense, any vitreous glaze is an enamel, whether it be applied to pottery, porcelain, or metal, but when "enamels" are spoken of, it is those which are applied to be a metal surface, which are generally understood. This metal surface may be gold, silver or copper. Copper has been most generally used in China.

The basis of all enamels is an easily fusible colorless silicate to which the desired color and the desired degree of opaqueness are imparted by means of metallic oxides. The molten mass, after cooling is reduced to a fine powder and washed, and the moist paste is then applied to a metal surface, according to various methods to be described, the whole is then exposed in a furnace or fired until the enamel is melted when it adheres firmly to the metal. The art of enamelling seems to have been invented at a very remote date in Western Asia, to have penetrated to Europe as far west as Ireland, in the early centuries of the Christian era, but there is no evidence of its having travelled East to China until a much later period. The Chinese themselves do not claim the independent invention of the art which they trace to Constantinople. They generally ascribe its introduction into China to the Arabs. The Ko ku yao lun, a well known book on antiquities, published in 1387, says under the heading of "Ta Shih Yao," or Arabian Ware."

"The actual place of production of what is known to us as Arabian kiln-burnt ware is not known. The body of the piece is made of copper, decorated with designs in colors made of various materials fused together. It resembles the cloisonne enamel work of Fo-lang."

Chinese Enamels are divided into three classes: 1—Painted Enamels, 2—Champleve Enamels 3—Cloisonne Enamels.

Painted Enamels are generally know to the Chinese as Yang Tz'u-literally "Foreign Porcelain," indicating the introduction of the art from abroad. They are also often known as "Canton Enamels," the city of Canton being the great center of their manufacture. Porcelain as well as copper is decorated in the workshops of Canton, being brought overland "in the white" from Ching-te-chen," to be painted

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with the same palate of enamel colors, but this, curiously, is not called Yang Tz'u but it is known as Yang Ts'ai (Foreign Colors.) Painted enamels are those in which the enamel colors are applied by a brush, with effects resembling those of an ordinary painting. The technique of painted Chinese enamels on copper is precisely similar to that of Limoges enamels in France, where this art reached its highest perfection during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

2. Champleve or pit enamels are also known sometimes as imbedded enamels in contradistinction to cloisonne enamels which are defined again as "encrusted." In champleve enamels the cell walls enclosing the enamel colors are fashioned in the ground of the copper itself, being either modeled in the original casting, or subsequently hollowed out with graving tools in metal surface. The divisions which separate the enamels are therefore the ridges which remain between the different recessed surfaces which hold the enamels.

Next, we come to our third class, or cloisonne enamels. Cloisonne or cell enamels are made by soldering to the metal foundation a narrow band or ribbon of copper, silver or gold, following all the intricacies of the decoration, so as to divide the space into as many cells or cloisons as there are colors to be filled in. First, to prepare the vase, a piece of copper is hammered out into the desired shape, the surface being made smooth.

Upon this copper base is traced with a brush, in India ink, the design to be executed, which has been originally painted by an artist on paper or silk. The thin wires or ribbons of gold, silver or copper are placed edgewise upon the lines of the drawing with great accuracy, in order to make the cloisons. The cloisons map the surface about to be decorated into a trellis work of metal, the narrow metallic ribbons being cut into sections of various lengths and curved into the forms required, exactly fitting the lines of the drawing. In the more carefully made pieces the ribbons are not only bent, but beaten with a hammer, so as to obtain varying thicknesses of lines, and the ends of the wires are filled so as to ensure that they meet perfectly. The endless patience required and the great difficulty involved in this preliminary part of the enameller's art can be imagined when we learn that it is not unusual to find more than one hundred pieces of ribbon set in intricate designs in a space of one square inch. A vegetable glue, made from the root of a species of orchid, is used to make the pieces of ribbon adhere to the vase. Powdered enamel, or solder filings are next sifted over the work, which is subjected to a gentle heat thus securing the copper ribbons.

The craftsman then proceeds with the aid of a bamboo pen to fill the cells with the moistened enamel colors, which have been previously ground down to a fine powder. The piece is usually fired in the open courtyard, protected only by a primitive cover of iron net work, the charcoal fire being regulated by a number of men standing round with large fans in their hands. Several successive firings are required to fill up the cells completely, as some enamels do not fuse as easily as others, and because different layers of enamels are required to remedy pitting of the surface.

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The surface has next to be patiently polished with pumice stones of different grades of coarseness, then with powdered charcoal, and last of all, with hartshorn mixed with rape-seed oil. Finally the copper at the foot and lips of the vase has to be gilded, as well as that of the free edge of the metal, bands which run all over the field like a network of threads defining the details of the decoration in colored eamels. It is easy to understand that the cloisonne method allows of much greater freedom in design and of a decorative system in which the really rigid divisions of linear outline may be wholly lost sight of.

Thus the wonderful patience and persistence of the Chinese artist artisan find their best illustrations in cloisonne, on account of its actually rigid technical methods and the astonishing freedom which was achieved within the apparently narrow limitations of this art.

Of Special Interest

Dr. W. G. Hiltner, accompanied by Mrs. Hiltner and family, departed last week on a short vacation to Kuling.

Invitations have been issued for the garden fete to be given by the American Women's Club at the Columbia Country Club, 50 Rue Doumer (Frenchtown) on Saturday afternoon, May 29. Tea will be served and there will be tennis and dancing. Each member is allowed to bring one guest.

Pakai Henry Wai, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wai Luk Chune is to be married on Thursday May 27 to Miss Lily Yoong, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Yoong Chee Fung. The wedding will take place at the home of the bride, Y 81 corner North Szechuen Road and Jukong Road at 4 oclock and will be followed by a dinner at the Great Eastern Hotel at 7:30 o'clock.

A large number of members and guests will be present at a farewell dinner-dance in honor of the retiring president Walter Johnstone of the Shanghai Rotary Club at the Cafe Parisien, on the evening of Friday June 4, at 8 o'clock. Mr. Johnstone agent for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Shanghai has been transferred to the Yokohama office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and is planing to depart at an early date.

A dance and buffet supper will be given on Friday evening, May 28, at the Astor House Hotel, by the General Ward Post of the American Legion from 9:30 to 12 o'clock. In addition to members of the Post invitations have been issued to members of the American Club, Columbia Country Club and the Shanghai Rotary Club. The dance will be the second Social funtion given by the American Legation and a large attendance is expected.

More than 500 people were present at the picnic-supper given by the American Song Service for all of the Americans of the community at Jessfield Park, Shanghai, on Saturday afternoon, May 22. The members and guests assembled about 4 o'clock on the lawn and preceding and following the supper there were races, games and several athletic events. The supper served consisted of fried chicken, sandwiches, pickles, olives, pies, doughnuts and apple cider. This is the first picnic given by the Song Service and was a most successful function.

On Monday evening, May 24, the officers of the American Woman's Club in co-operation with the wives of the members of the officers of the American Chamber of Commerce and American Association of China entertained at dinner in honor of Mrs. Charles R. Crane, wife of Mr. Crane, the newly appointed American Minister to China who arrived in Shanghai on Monday morning, May 24, enroute to Peking. The dinner was given at the Palace Hotel on the same evening the members of the American Chamber of Commerce and Association gave a dinner in honor of Mr. Crane.

The Spring Bible Conference of the Y. W. C. A. was held on May 8-14, at the Y.W.C.A. headquarters. 11a Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai. An interesting feature of the conference was the steady attendance from day to day, especially during the Bible class hour. The highest number attending was 75, the lowest 64 and the average 69. During the Church hour, women's work in the church was presented by Miss Priest of the Baptist Mission, children's work by Miss Bryan of the Baptist mission, and girls' work by Miss Lester of McTyeire School. The lecture hour each day was conducted by Mr. T. C. Wu, executive secretary of the Shanghai College Alumni and Ex-Students Service Committee.

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

The Appointment of Charles R. Crane as American Minister

From the "Far Eastern Republic" (Published by San Francisco Chinese)

In the appointment of Mr. Charles Richard Crane as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China to succeed Doctor Paul S. Reinsch no more fortunate choice can be made, for we can hardly conceive of any other person than Mr. Crane better suited for the position. As a successful business man of great acumen and high reputation, being for years head of the company which today bears his name and from which position he resigned in 1914 in order to devote more of his time to the study of international affairs, Mr. Crane possesses all the business training and foresight that may be required of him in the great game of struggling for commerce and trade in China. *Post-bellum* diplomacy of the foreign powers in China is trade diplomacy, and in the struggle for commercial supremacy after the war China is admittedly a large stake to be won. No one can deny that with such ability and understanding as Mr. Crane has of the Chinese trade situation he is easily a winning hand in the game. It has been hitherto the habit of President Wilson to appoint literary men to important diplomatic posts. The fact that he selects this time a successful business man to head the American Legation in Peking indicates that the United States is not at all oblivious of the importance of the Far Eastern trade. Mr. Crane is, however, not only a business man; he is also a world traveler. He knows Russia, the Near East, and the Far East at first hand. He has twice visited China: his first visit being exactly thirty years ago and his second being in 1918. If should be remembered that Mr. Crane went to China in 1918 as a personal re-

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presentative of President Wilson to study the political conditions in order to prepare for the forthcoming Peace Conference at Versailles. He went with Doctor Paul S. Reinsch, who was then in the United States, to arrange the details of the new international banking consortium, the organization of which was agreed upon at Paris on May 12, 1919, but the operation of which has since been blocked by the Japanese government. They arrived at Shanghai on October 12, 1918, just in time to see how the Chinese press denounced the newly appointed Japanese Minister, Mr. Obata, who was unacceptable to China but was forced upon her by the Japanese government. It would be a genuine gratification to see how, as a *persona grata* to the Chinese government and a sincere friend of the Chinese people, Mr. Crane will be welcomed as the representative of the United States government. The Chinese people will not fail to appreciate the fact that, although he declined to serve as American Ambassador to Russia in 1913, giving as his excuse that he preferred to serve the American government as a private citizen, he is now to be the United States Minister at Peking, a post to which he has apparently attached greater importance because of the complicated relations between China and Japan and between those two countries and the United States. It remains to add that this is particularly true today when the friendly relations between China and Japan are greatly strained because of the Shantung question. As a close adviser and personal friend of President Wilson, Mr. Crane must surely share all the lofty sentiments which the President has held in regard to international affairs. As the American Minister at Peking, he is now in a position to help solve some of the most difficult problems facing China, to which he has given much of his attention. It is premature to predict that he will pursue any new policy in China. It is safe to say, however, that he can be depended upon to carry out the wishes of President Wilson who has held most decided views on the Far Eastern situation. The happy outlook is that both the President and Mr. Crane generally concur in their views on Chinese questions. Our only wish, if we are permitted to express it, is that Mr. Crane will not give so much credence to Japanese bluff as did President Wilson at the Paris Peace Conference. To the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China we take this opportunity to extend our warmest regards.

Shall It Be "America and Great Britain" or "Anglo-Japanese"

From the "London and China Express" (British)

In the course of the debate on the Navy Estimates, Commander Bellairs said we were now six times as strong as Japan, and Japan was in the position which Germany occupied in 1900. The programme of Japan was even more expensive and expansive than Germany's then. We might have no programme for this year or the year after, and still be three times as strong as Japan. But the time must come when we must consider our reduction of armaments only if we could induce Japan to reduce armaments too. The obvious way to get economy was to bring about an alliance with America. In that case the United States, in conjunction with India and Australia, could very well look after the Pacific, and we could keep a

reinforcing fleet in the Mediterranean and look after the Atlantic as well. It was absolutely unthinkable that there should be a military rivalry between us and America.

China Should Define Her Attitude on Anglo-Japanese Alliance

From the "Shih Pao" (Chinese)

In July of the present year, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance will expire. Arguments for the renewal of this, Alliance have been advanced both in England and Japan. In this connection, the Chinese Minister in London presented an official despatch to the British government requesting, that in the event of a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, all reference to the sovereignty of China, and the protection of China's national integrity be omitted from the document. America has also suggested that there should be inserted a strongly worded proviso for the preservation of British and American co-operation and interests. The clause recognizing the "special interests" of Japan in China should be eliminated or modified and worded similar to the Lansing-Ishii Agreement. It is quite evident that this Alliance has a vital importance for China. Therefore, it is essential for China to make a definite declaration of her attitude in advance. Although it cannot be known what effect such a declaration may have, China should do her uttermost to protect her own interests. The difficulties which China has encountered because of her former negligence have not been completely overcome. We cannot venture to surmise what the future may unfold.

China Must Unite and Fight For Shantung

From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

In the province of Shantung, robberies and crimes of violence, depredations of the savage soldiery, and outrages upon peaceful inhabitants have occurred with increasing frequency. The Shantung people seem to be between the Devil and the deep sea. Though the Chinese officials are fully cognizant of the conditions, they are powerless to institute any remedial measures. Their fellow countrymen in other provinces desire to help Shantung by demanding a proper settlement of the Shantung Question. This struggle has convulsed the whole country. But the Japanese plot to control Shantung does not end with stirring up disorders. We have heard a report that a Japanese company is planning to buy 200,000 water-buffaloes. These animals are indispensible to the farmers of Shantung for the cultivation of their fields. If they are bought by the Japanese and shipped out of the province the farmers will be deprived of means to earn their livelihood. This is an indirect attempt to starve the Shantung people into submission. In a lecture given by an American lady, it was stated that Japanese have imported 21 tons of morphia into Shantung province within the last two years. This importation and distribution of this drug is under the control of the Japanese. Thus we see that since the Japanese have gained a foothold in Shantung the people have not only had to suffer the ravages of bandits and soldiers but also have to fight against the poison of Japanese morphia. Who can measure the depth of suffering the Shantung people have gone through? Unless the people of China unite to fight for deliverance of their Shantung brothers, we fear the people of other provinces will soon experience like suffering.

San Francisco Joins In Support of Corporation Act

PASSAGE by Congress at this session of the Act for Federal incorporation in China of American commercial and other interests in that country was urged in telegrams sent out on April 24 by the Foreign Trade Committee of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce following a meeting in the Commerical Club at which the matter was discussed in detail.

A. R. Hager, chairman of the delegation from the American Chamber of Commerce in China to the Foreign Trade Convention in San Francisco, was among the speakers at the meeting.

Mr. Hager, discussing the need for the act that will provide for Federal incorporation of American firms in China, said the measure would have a far-reaching effect in upbuilding the export and import trade of the United States.

"Where five years ago there were but twenty-five American firms in Shanghai there are now at least a hundred and twenty-five American firms," he said.

"Three years ago there was but one American bank. Now there are six American banks. All of these American enterprises in China are a unit in favor of Federal incorporation laws for firms abroad."

Prior to December, 1919, American firms in China were privileged to register under the Hongkong Ordinance, and thus obtain exemption from all United States Federal taxes, as well as enjoying all the privileges exercised by British concerns trading in China.

In December of last year, the British authorities at London passed an order in council which required that managing directors and executives of firms incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinance should be British subjects, thus placing them within the jurisdiction of the British courts and consular officials in China.

This situation has seriously affected the standing of a number of American individuals connected with so called "China Companies" and has placed American firms at a great disadvantage if with British concerns in China.

The telegrams sent out by the Foreign Trade Committee of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce urging the passage of the act for Federal incorporation of American companies in China are addressed to California Senators and Congressmen in Washington, to chambers of commerce in cities of the Northwest, to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and other bodies. The telegrams recommend that such companies be required to be under American management and majority of directorate, or have the majority of capital stock American.

That exemption from taxes and every other advantage and security provided in legislation of other nations as to companies of their nationals in China be freely granted to Americans in China is also included among the recommendations in the telegrams.

The passage of a law in Washington which will parallel the Hongkong Ordinance would permit American firms in China to operate on a basis competitive with British concerns.

It is being pointed out by American firms in China that the matter is one that does not brook delay. American enterprises, abandoning British registry upon

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imposition of British control of their affairs, have no flag to turn to for commercial protection.

Practically all supporters of the proposed legislation favor elastic laws which will permit practically complete control by the United States officials placed in charge of the Federal incorporation.

Pacific Development Corporation Announces New Enterprises for Shanghai

The Pacific Development Corporation, one of the largest American financial groups operating in the Orient has just announced further plans and extensions in China of considerable significance to the future of American trade development in this country. The news was made public by Hugo Reiss, vice president of Andersen, Meyer and Company, this week on behalf of Edward B. Bruce, president of the Pacific Development Corporation, who has been in the Orient for several months and who recently sailed for America.

In order to meet the demands of its growing business and to provide for several new enterprises in Shanghai, the authorized capital of the Pacific Development Corporation has been increased from $10,000,000 to $25,000,000. The original meeting of the board of directors at which this action was recommended was held on April 15 in New York City, and the action was approved at a meeting of stockholders on May 5. New investments in Shanghai include the following enterprises:

The erection of the Sun Cheong Oil Mill and Refinery. This enterprise has a paid up capital of G. $750,000 and will participate to a large extent in the rapidly growing vegetable oil business in China. Another important enterprise closely affiliated with the growing industrial development of China is the Sun Cheong Iron Works, also with a capital of G. $750,000. This company will engage in the manufacture of all kinds of iron and steel products. Still another enterprise is the recent purchase of land on the Whangpoo river front in the Yangszepoo district. The purchase amounts to 30 mow of land costing Taels 150,000 and will be used for docking and godown facilities. The announcement of the purchase of land for a new and modern office building on Kiangse Road, opposite the new Municipal building, Shanghai was made some time ago.

The Pacific Development Corporation was organized in 1917 and is incorporated under the laws of the state of New York. Galen L. Stone of Hayden Stone & Co. Boston is chairman of the board of directors and the directorate includes many of the names of important American financiers. Among the subsidiary companies that he Pacific Development controls are, the Pacific Commercial Co. of the Philippine Islands; Andersen, Meyer and Company of China; Hartmann Bros., Inc., of Boston and Buenos Aires; International Vegetable Oil Company of New York the Philippine Islands, and the American Machine and Manufacturing Company of Atlanta, Ga.; W. G. Pratt and Company, London; Establishment Meuer Freres in France and Hartmann Pacific Co. of New York, Seattle and San Francisco.

The foregoing announcement, combined with the recent American shipping, banking and financial development in China speaks eloquently for the future of American business in this part of the world and is the best possible answer to recent Japanese attacks upon the permanency of American business in China. In this same connection it might also be mentioned here that in 1919 America participated in China's foreign trade to the extent of well over Taels 200,000,000, which amounted to an increase of some 36 per cent over the previous year and approximately 16½ per cent of China's total foreign trade.

Second Engineering Conference at Peking

In accordance with the plans laid out by the Technical Commission of the Ministry of Communications for the standardization of railway construction, a second engineering conference was called on May 17, in the Building of the Railway Association, to consider detailed drafts and designs of various specifications, which were generally discussed at the Preliminary Engineering Conference held on February 13, 1920. The Conference was conducted by the Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Shen Ch'i, chief technical expert of the Ministry, and was attended by the engineers-in-chief of all the Chinese government lines, the Chinese members of the Commission and the five advisers, Messrs. T. R. Johnson, F. H. Clark, S. Hirai, T. Ohmra, and A. Taton. The present session lasted one a week, during which details of the following subjects were discussed:

1. Standard specification for steel bridges.
2. Standard cross section of railway.
3. Standard construction gauge.
4. Permanent Way.
5. Switches and crossings.
6. Super-Elevation.
7. Transition of curves.
8. Vertical curves at charges of grade.

9. Compensation of curves on grades.
10. Lay out at stations.

As the program of the Commission for the unification of Railways include the standardization of the rolling stock and train working rules and regulations, other conferences will be called within two months to discuss detailed drafts on the above topics, which are being prepared from decisions arrived at during the preliminary conference held during March and April.

Commercial and Financial Notes

The Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Corporation, an associated company of W. R. Grace & Co., has instituted a steamship service from New York to India ports.

The importation of Japanese cotton goods into China is said to be increasing, the force of the boycott against Japanese goods having abated in the majority of the provinces.

A branch of Marshall Field and Company is to be opened soon in Manila, according to recent reports. Just what the nature of the operation of the branch will be has not been announced.

The match making industry is receiving much attention in China at the present time from native capitalists. Several factories are being erected in Soochow, Shanghai and other cities near Shanghai, in addition, to the ones now in operation.

Increasing pressure is being brought to bear on the Department of State of the United States by manufacturers, merchants and exporters to reopen the trade channels between the United States and Russia. A large number of Russian buyers are said to be in the American markets.

The shipping industry of Japan continues to be depressed, according to the *Herald of Asia*, the depression being largely due to the appearance of an increased number of American freight vessels on the Pacific. Ships operating from Japan in the South American and other services have been unable to obtain cargoes.

There are at the present time 121 cotton spinning and weaving mills, turning out various kinds of cotton piece goods and allied products, in China. The majority of these mills are located in or near Shanghai. The ones of recent construction are for the most part in modern American factory buildings and are using American made machinery.

Offices have been opened in New York by the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company at 680 Fifth Avenue, with Sat Hing Kan, son of the president as manager. Six million dollars worth of tobacco was purchased by the company in the United States last year, according to the *New York Commercial*, and it is expected that the 1920 purchases will amount to $8,000,000.

Recent investigations have revealed important magensite deposits in South Manchuria, near Newchang. The deposits are of inter-bedded magnesite and dolomite beds, with very small amounts of slate and promising deposits of talc. The sites nearest the South Manchuria Railway have been taken up by Japanese interests but large areas remain in the hands of Chinese, who are not developing them.

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd., was held at the offices of the company on May 25. Tls. 35,000 was voted to G. L. Oberg, founder and director of the company, who was recently affected by the change of the British Order in Council recently. The accounts were accepted, appropriations for improvements accepted, and E. C. Pearce reelected to the directorate.

An entrance into the field of asbestos mining and marketing may be expected of China, according to recent reports, within the next few years. While mines are now being worked in Manchuria, Chihli, Shensi and inner Mongolia, the methods are primitive and the working capital small. Very little of the product has ever been exported and its use in native manufacturing is largely confined to boiler composition mill board, sheets, packings and yarn.

Goods from all parts of the world are being sent into Russia through Reval in Esthonia, according to a recent issue of the *New York Commercial*. The United States is not included in this trade and has been forced to deal indirectly through England when trading at all., Freight is shipped from Reval to Petrograd in six hours, from where it is distributed to every part of Russia. There is an excellent possibility of developing American trade through this port, according to the New York journal.

The new United States Federal Incorporation Law for American companies outside of the United States, and which is the direct result of the situation in China, has been formulated so as to make it compulsory for fifty-one percent of the total stock of all companies so organized to be in the hands of American citizens. The bill is now up for consideration in Congress. It apparently has the support of the commercial associations in the United States, the Departmet of Commerce, and the commercial and financial press.

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Chinese Government Railways

PEKING-HANKOW LINE

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by France-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The developments in the situation during the past week have occasioned only moderate price changes and the result of the week's trading was a decline of only some half a dozen points. At the close of the market the predominating sentiment seemed to be in favor of steady prices. The uncertainty which is being felt regarding the outlook for the staple in the long run has prevented the broadening of speculation.

The attention of the trade has been divided between the readjustment of the financial situation is Japan and the manipulation tactics of local operators in the new crop positions. As to the former, we have just received a wire in connection therewith which appears under the caption of Yarn. As to the latter, whatever may be the ultimate object of these operations, their influence has been one of the controlling factors in the market and has brought about a moderate revival of "bear" speculation on the part of the outside public.

As to the movement of the old crop, domestic mills have been supplying themselves freely in anticipation of a continued good trade demand.

In summing up the situation our opinion is that we have had all the "Bull" market we are to have this season and that barring natural reactions from time to time the general tendency is for a steady market. The chief interest from now on will be in the progress of the next crop now being planted.

From latest advices at hand the weather during the past week in the Cotton Belts of Kiangsu, Chekiang, Shensi, Shansi, and Shantung Provinces also along the Yangtse Valley has been perfect. Acreage indications are the same as last year, although certain sections have been put under rice cultivation. New territories are now being devoted to cotton planting and will more than make up for the difference. As regards Chihli Province, there is considerable cry in this section on account of the lack of moisture. A general rain would do much good.

Yarn.—Eyes have been focused on Japan during the past week and we are pleased to be able to report a decidedly better feeling in Osaka which has been immediately reflected in Japanese spinnings to China. The rumour that some 9,800 bales have been bought for Hankow is correct and further the demand for all chops has improved during the past few days.

That the enhanced values in Japan appear to be genuine can be seen from the following figures:

Sampin :—	closing. 13/5/20	opening. 20/5/20	closing. 20/5/20	opening. 21/5/20
May	320.00	363.30	382.10	372.20
June	333.10	378.90	387.90	375.20
July	346.90	382.10	388.50	378.40
August	356.00	388.90	397.80	386.10
September	364.00	389.90	400.10	389.90
October	363.80	384.50	396.40	387.90

It has been decided by the Millowners' Association in Japan to curtail the number of spindles operating by 20% for this month, and we understand that it is possible that a further 10% reduction, in all 30% may soon be "fait accompli," but for how long a period no definite advices have been received.

Therefore, with the better feeling pervading the market and this reduction in output, local mills and yarn dealers should have little to fear.

Hongkong prices have improved approximately 10 points according to advices to hand to-day, and Bombay shows no sign of weakness.

Liverpool, May 17, 1920.

Liverpool Market :—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....83.50 Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal .....13.50 ,,
Good Middling American, Spot.....26.60 ,,
,, ,, ,, July .....24.88 ,,
,, ,, ,, October .....23.92 ,,

Market :—*Steady.*

New York, May 20, 1920.

New York Market :—

July. .....38.75 Cents
October .....35.75 ,,
December .....34.57 ,,
Spot.....43.00 ,,

Market :—*Steady.*

Bombay, May 14, 1920.

Indian Market :—

Broach..... Rps. 446 per Khandy

Market :—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market :—

Shensi Spot.....Tls. 32.50
Tungchow Spot..... ,, 32.75
,, Nov./Dec..... ,, 31.00
Shanghai Spot..... ,, 27.00
,, M-Ginned, May/June... ,, 27.50

Tone of the Market :—*Steady.*

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

China Steam Filatures: A little interest was shown last week at a decline of Tls. 100., but it is doubtful whether these purchases will prevent the market from going lower. The closing of the Yokohama Silk Exchange, suspending business until the affairs of certain Japanese banks have been investigated, will no doubt tend to keep the New York buyers off the market for the time being.

China Steam Filature Grand Extra Chops... Tls. 1250
,, ,, ,, Extra Chops..... ,, 1100
,, ,, ,, Medium Chops ..... ,, 1040

Tussah: Remain inactive but steady due to unfavorable reports from the North and small stock for this season.

General: A few purchases have been made for Europe on the basis of:

Mienyang "S. T." No. 2.....Tls. 515
Tsatlee "Silver Double Elephant" ,, 630
Tsatlee Filature "Black Horse" 1-2 ,, 810

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, May 26th, 1920

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange :—The London price of silver since last week shows a rise of $\frac{3}{4}$d. and $1\frac{3}{4}$d. for "Spot" and "Forward" respectively, the latest quotations being $59\frac{1}{2}$ and $59\frac{5}{8}$d. The rise is probably due to purchases by Shanghai against fair offerings of Export paper and resales of T/T on London by Gold Dealers who sold at as high as $6/1\frac{1}{2}$. Silver bought at even the highest quotation received would lay down silver here at about $5/10\frac{5}{8}$d. At the close the market shows an easier tone which develop rapidly into weakness on any decline in the price of silver.

Stocks of Sycee and Bar Silver : —

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 40,630,000 a decline of Tls. 770,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars ..... $ 26,150,000 ,, ,, $ 2,190,000
United States Dollars ..... $ 1,277,000 unchanged
Estimated total in Taels 61,000,000—a decline of Tls. 1,700,000.

†	Average rates for Mar.	Thursday May 20	Friday May 21	Sat. May 22	Monday May 24	Tuesday May 25	Wed. May 26
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	6/6.739	5/11	5/11 6/0	6/0		6/0	6/0
D/Dfts. ,,	—	5/11¼	5/11¼ 6/0¼	6/0¼		6/0¼	6/0¼
4m/s ,,	—	5/11½	5/11½ 6/0½	6/0½		6/0½	6/0½
T/T India	282.609	281	281 285	285		285	285
T/T France	2,082.826	1510	1510 1530	1600		1600	1600
T/T N. Y.	129.022	113	113 114½	114¼		114½	115
T/T H'kong	71.446	72½	72¼ 72¾	71½		72½	71⅞
T/T Japan	36.761	44¼	44¼ 43¾	44		44¼	44¼
T/T Batavia	333.239	299	299 303	303		303	303
T/T Straits	35.223	39	39 38½	38½		38½	38½
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	6/11.239	6/3½	6/3½ 6/4½	6/4½		6/4½	6/4½
6m/s ,, ,,	7/0.489	6/4⅜	6/4⅜ 6/5¾	6/5¾		6/5⅞	6/5¾
4m/s ,, D/P	—	6/3¾	6/3¾ 6/4⅞	6/4⅞		6/4⅜	6/4⅜
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	2254.000	1660	1660 1680	1750		1750	1750
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	139.043	123	123 124½	124½		124½	125
4m/s ,, Docs	—	123¾	123⅜ 125¾	125¼		125¼	125¾

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.

	May 20	May 21	May 22	May 24	May 25	May 26
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	58¼	58¼	58½		59¼	59½
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 202.00	Tls. 198.70	Tls. 201.50		Tls. 204.50	Tls. 208.50
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00		111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.9875	72.875	73.175		73.9375	73.05
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	3½%	3%	3%		4%	4%

BANK HOLIDAY

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.

Bank of England rate of discount	7 %	London on Paris T/T	5.21¼
Bank of France rate of discount	7 %	London on Germany T/T	—
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s. , 6 1⅜%	New York on London T/T	3.84¼
,, ,,	4 m/s. 6 ⅞%	Bombay on London T/T	2/1
,, ,,	6 m/s. 6 1⅜%	Hongkong on ,, T/T	4/4
		Yokohama ,, ,, T/T	2/7¾

New Books and Publications

A Japanese View of Japan and World Peace

Japan and World Peace. By K. K. Kawakami. New York: The Macmillan Company.

WITH the attitude of Japan toward China, the question of the cession of German possessory rights in the Shantung Peninsula, and the refusal of the Chinese delegates to the Peace Conference to sign the treaty proving to be potent centers of discord, anything that will throw light upon the problems involed becomes of immediate consequence. Mr. Kawakami's book, because it is so well informed and so clearly presented, is therefore of the greatest timeliness and deserves the careful reading of all who wish to understand the questions at issue. The author has lived in the United States for a score of years or more and has many interests here. But he has kept in close touch with his native land, has made occasional visits there and two years ago he spent several months investigating conditions in China. He is American correspondent for Japanese newspapers and has made it his lifework to interpret the two countries to each other and to promote understanding and good feeling between them.

Of particular interest is Mr. Kawakami's account of China as he found it two years ago and as events have since developed. For Japan's toward her southern neighbor, according to his exposition, depends largely upon what China can do for herself. And present conditions in that hapless land he pictures as being even worse than they are in Mexico. He says that the country has become merely an agglomeration of disjected members, with the leaders in the several provinces each bent on nothing but personal gain, the sections warring against one another, no teamwork to be found anywhere, the Government a republic in name only but really a "military despotism of the worst form," commercial and industrial life in a chaotic condition and the people suffering in consequence. He explains that Japan's keen interest in this situation is paralleled to that of the United States in Mexico, but that it is of much more consequence to her because she is a smaller country than this and China much larger and richer than Mexico and more attractive to other nations, while Japan has no Monroe Doctrine with which to protect herself, and, therefore, the meancing situation has produced the greatest anxiety and apprehension among the Nipponese. He makes some disclosures concerning China's entrance into the war that are very discreditable to that country and explain why Japan exerted some pressure to prevent her neighbor from lining up with Germany, as, he says, she would have done had she come in at an earlier date. There is an extensive exposition of Japan's railway concessions in Shantung, and the author patiently calls attention to the fact that Japan's rights in Kiao-chau are only what she won by force of arms from Germany and that she has promised to restore these to China.

There is much in the book of equal interest to this discussion of the relations between Japan and China, for there are chapters on Japan and the Pacific Islands, Japan and Siberia, and Japan's relation to the war and to the proposed League of Nations, as well as on the reciprocal relations between America and Japan. No sanely minded American fails to see the mischievousness of the persistent anti-Japanese propaganda that goes on in the United States. A good deal of it during the last dozen years or more has doubtless been a part of the busy German spinning whose aim was to make as much trouble for other nations as possible. Unscrupulous demagogues among our own politicians have been responsible for more, much of it of a very ridiculous sort. And the rest can be laid at the door of that panic fear and that instinct for believing the worse rather than the better things that are characteristic of average human nature. It is deplorable that all these things get printed and voiced so continuously, while so little is heard on the other side that by their very clamor they may yet produce wholly unnecessary evils. In the midst of all these noisy alarms Mr. Kawakami has raised every now and then in his several books a clear and patient voice inviting American readers to listen for a moment to a calm presentation of the issues involved and of how they look to the Japanese. That is what he does in this volume, in which a good many pages are devoted to showing how absurd some of these wild alarms have been.

In some respects, however, this book seems a little less frank, a little less judicial in tone, than have been his previous works. The chapter on Japan in Siberia, for instance, while it discusses with apparent sincerity the share Japan has taken in the allied sending of troops to that country, does not even mention the rapid extension of that share far beyond the part taken by our own and other nations, until the matter became so grave that it called out American protest and resulted in a change in the Japanese Government with the peace and democratic party coming into power and reversing Japan's previous apparent purpose in Siberia. There are other instances also in which the discriminating reader will need to make due allowance for the author's point of view. It must be admitted, however, that in some cases, notably that of Japan's pressing of her "twenty-one demands" upon China four years ago, he does not spare the rod for his native land. His account of the progress of democracy in Japan deserves study, while his exposition of the overturning last Winter of the war party and of the triumph of the party of peace and democracy with Takashi Hara, "the commoner of Japan," at its head, and of the serious economic necessities the country faces, all deal with matters the people of the United States ought to know much more about than most of them do before they join in perfervid attacks upon Japan and the Japanese.—*From the New York Evening Post.*

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: R. E. McFalls, Peking; Mrs. N. Hashin, New York; Mrs. J. H. Clarke, Chefoo; A. J. Brewer, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. James; Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Delay, Shanghai; Mr. and Mrs. H. Schrambi, Peking; G. H. Bowman, Bombay; Mr. and Mrs. F. Hill, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Farish, New York; Dr. and Mrs. Eugene Fuller, New York; Miss; E. Fuller, New York; R. E. Fuller, New York; J. A. Massel, New York; Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Nantz, Tsinanfu; Maj. and Mrs. E. A. Powell, New York; J. L. Hawkinson, New York; Mrs. M. C. McCutchen, New York; Mr. and Mrs. K. Kelly, New York; Dr. H. E. Langhs; Mr. Mrs. F. L. Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Bryan; Miss J. Bryan; Mr. and Mrs. F. Y. Blair, Singapore; Mr. and Mrs. O. Greenwald; Mr. and Mrs. Kaufman; J. S. Skelly, New York; Mrs. O. M. Cone, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Gamble; D. J. Gamble; J. B. Ross; J. J. Gorman, Hongkong; A. M. Samuels, New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Moore, San Francisco; Miss E. Moore; Master Moore; E. L. Taplin, Hongkong; E. B. Williams, Hongkong; H. L. Harkness; P. D.

Sutherland; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hallam, London; Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Simmons, San Francisco; A. O. W. Gravey; C. K. Blake; W. H. Howe, London; A. Leon, New York; R. G. Burbridge, London; M. March; Mr. and Mrs. P. Brooke, Mrs. A. Renaldo, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Sandeband, New York; Mrs. A. S. Grieg; J. P. R. Alves; Miss K. F. Brandt; E. B. MacNaughton, London; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Ward, W. P. O'Brien, New York; R. E. Salmon, New York; J. A. Murphy, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Torp; Mr. and Mrs. N. Hashim, New York; Mr. and Mrs. V. Gensburger; Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Clarke, St. Louis; J. Van B. Nordham; New York; T. B. Morland, Pittsburgh; Mr. Tullock, Windsor; Miss L. Wittenberg; Mrs. M. P. Spencer, Los Angeles; Miss R. Spencer; M. O. Myreck; Capt. R. S. Cansin, New York; Miss E. Cooper, Orange; Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Kinsley, New York; Mr. and Mrs. C. Lowing, Cleveland; Capt. Furille, Fooshow; C. G. Reem, Peking; G. P. Dunn, America; Lt. H. G. Bennett, London; J. F. Mason, St. Francisco.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Easley S. Jones, Vladivostock; Mrs. L. Protopopoff, Yokohama; Mrs. Schregardies, Kashing; D'Auxion de Ruffe, Local; Dr. and Mrs. B. L. L. Learmonth; R. L. Sheldon, Hongkong; Harry Keepers, Hongkong; S. D. Main, Hangchow; C. H. Tresch, Hongkong; A. H. Metzelaar, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Connor, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Schamhart, Yokohama; Albert Kopp, Yokohama; A. Rouse, Chefoo; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Lees, New Zealand; Mr. and Mrs. Macarthy Reid, New Zealand; R. Vinekoroff, Nagasaki; V. Vinekoroff, Nagasaki; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Warman, Cleveland; Mrs. Holland, Harbin; Capt. Moppert, Harbin; H. P. Vollenweider, Switzerland; A. Dietsche, Switzerland; Mrs. O. T. Alexander, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Lyons, Kiukiang; Mrt. A. Israel, Hangchow; Miss Lazora, Hangchow; D. H. Belfour, Liverpool; Ellis Kadoorie, Peking.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, James P. Connolly.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, } Bernyece H. Smith.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY CLERK, Harry A. Lucker.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY CLERK, Joseph C. Nardini.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings.

Hearings:

May 21, 1920; Cause No. 996; H. S. Honigsberg & Co., Inc., v. Jones; testimony taken of witnesses Seitz for plaintiff and Silas in rebuttal; cause argued and submitted.

" 21, " Cause No. 1007; U. S. v. A. Patten, et. al; on complaint; testimony of witnesses heard.

" 21, " Cause No. 1006; U. S. v. J. D. Richards; on complaint; testimony of witnesses heard.

" 24, " Cause No. 992; Hammond v. Thos. W. Simmons & Co; testimony taken of plaintiff and his witnesses Jones, Curry and Yen Shang; also of defendant's witnesses Dodge and Gilmore; cause adjourned on application of both parties to procure further witnesses.

" 27, " Cause No. 866; In re Adoption of Vladimir Gordiev, A Minor; on the merits.

Judgments and Orders:

May 21, 1920; (by the Commissioner) Cause No. 1007; U. S. v. A. Patten, et. al; defendant Patten ordered discharged; defendants McGurn and Gasper bound over.

" 21, " (by the Commissioner) Cause No. 1006; U. S. v. J. D. Richards; defendant bound over.

" 24, " (by the Commissioner) Cause No. 1011; U. S. v. H. S. Honigsberg; dismissed.

" 25, " Cause No. 996; H. S. Honigsberg & Co.; v. Charles B. Jones; judgment for plaintiff.

" 26, " Cause No. 915; Shin Sae Chang & Co. v. Arkell & Douglas, Inc.; judgment for defendant.

" 27, " Cause No. 778; In re. Estate of Irene Murray, deceased; order for payment of claims.

" 27, " Cause No. 866; In re Adoption of Vladimir Gordiev, A Minor; decree.

Miscellaneous Filings

May 20, 1920; Cause No. 992; Hammond v. Thos. W. Simmons & Co.; subpoena.

" 20, " Cause No. 1006; U. S. v. J. D. Richards; writ.

" 21, " Cause No. 982; Mencarini v. Thane & Co.; stipulation.

" 21, " Cause No. 915; Shin Sae Chang & Co., v. Arkell & Douglas; motion to dismiss.

" 21, " Cause No. 100; U. S. v. J. Gasper, A. Patton & J. M. McGurn; complaint.

" 27, " Cause No. 866; In re Adoption of Vladimir Gordiev, A Minor; decree.

" 21, " Cause No. 1005; Philippine National Bank v. Barque Chin Pu; writ of attachment.

" 22, " Cause No. 798; A. T. Steele v. American Trading Co.; motion for extension of time for appeal.

May 22, 1920; Cause No. 996; H. S. Honigsberg v. Charles B. Jones; motion to file supplemental petition; motion to file amended answer.

" 22, " Cause No. 1008; Isabelle Klass v. Jacques Klass; complaint; bond; affidavit.

„ 24, „ Cause No. 1009; Ching Hsiin v. Shippers Commercial Corporation; complaint.

„ 24, „ Cause No. 1010; Erna Schwartz Hartman v. Ludwig Hartman; complaint.

„ 24, „ Cause No. 1008; Isabelle Klass v. Jacques Klass; writ of replevin.

„ 24, „ Cause No. 1011; U. S. v. H. S. Honigsberg; writ.

„ 26, „ Cause No. 1012; U. S. v. A. Sanianego; complaint.

„ 26, „ Cause No. 996; H. S. Honigsberg & Co, Inc., v. Jones; notice of appeal.

„ 26, „ Cause No. 990; Yue Sun & Co., v. Eleuterio Nasario; Satisfaction of judgment.

„ 26, „ Cause No. 1011; U. S. v. H. S. Honigsberg; notice of discontinuance.

„ 27, „ Cause No. 1013; U. S. v. John Gasper; information.

„ 27, „ Cause No. 997; Jaques Klass v. Isabelle Klass and E. Fernandez; amended petition; summons.

„ 27, „ Cause No. 1008; Isabelle Klass v. Jacques Klass; notice of motion for early trial.

„ 27, „ Cause No. 842; In re last will and testament of Ellen M. Lyon, deceased final report.

„ 27, „ Cause No. 923; George E. Young v. The Barkely Co. Inc; writ of execution issued.

„ 27, „ Cause No. 924; George E. Young v. The Barkley Co. Inc; writ of execution issued.

„ 27, „ Cause No. 996; H. S. Honigsberg & Co., v. Charles B. Jones; affidavit.

ORIENTAL PRESS, PLAINTIFF, vs. ROBERT DOLLAR CO., DEFENDANT.

(*Cause No. 806; filed May 18, 1920*)

SYLLABUS

1.—**Warehousemen:** *Defined.* A shipper who regularly stores cargo for profit is a "warehouseman" within the meaning of the Warehouse Receipts Act.

2.—:—: *Lien.* A warehouseman's lien, at common law, attached only to the specific property for which the storage charge was imposed.

3.—:—: *But by said statute*, which is in force in this jurisdiction, the lien for such charge attaches to other goods of the same bailor "whenever deposited."

4.—:—: *Charges: A general custom* among warehousemen in Shanghai to charge a month storage on goods left more than ten days, will be enforced in the absence of a showing of unreasonableness.

J. Em. Lemiere, Esq., for plaintiff.

Messrs. Fleming, Davies & Bryan, by Mr. Bryan, for defendant.

LOBINGIER, J.:

This is an action to recover back a payment by plaintiff to defendant of Tls. 659.80 and an additional sum as damages for the latter's alleged refusal to release a cargo of paper. No witness, who claims to have been present and heard such refusal, testifies thereto, and defendant's wharf manager, who was present and in charge of deliveries, expressly states (p. 30) that the cargo was not withheld. He further testifies, however, that plaintiff's

> "representative came up to take delivery of it and we said alright let it go ahead and don't forget that you owe us Tls. 659.80 storage on the Bessie Dollar and I am going to cover myself. You can go ahead and take delivery, take this up with your manager and tell him that if you don't pay this amount before this is all delivered, I am going to retain some of this cargo to cover the amount of this storage bill. Having told his representative that, I phoned to the Oriental Press and told Mr. Bos the same thing. That I think was on the 9th. of June. I think on the 10th. of June the accounting department of the Robert Dollar Company phoned me that this had been paid and credited to their account, and so I said go ahead, and he then finished it up and there was no stoppage at all."

The "Tls. 659.80 storage" here referred to was for a cargo which had arrived some two weeks previously on March 17 and passed the customs "between 4.20 and 4.30 P.M." on March 26. Two apparently disinterested witnesses, actively connected with the shipping business in Shanghai, corroborate the wharf manager that, according to the custom prevailing in Shanghai shipping circles, the ten day period of free storage terminated on the last named date and that thereafter defendant was entitled to charge for one month storage as it did. We do not think this is overcome by testimony that other shippers "if you ask it * * will grant you one day sometimes." (p. 14)

Defendant having the right to impose the charge for storage did it also have the right to enforce the charge by retaining subsequent cargo? Its counsel concedes that at common law the lien extended only to the specific goods for which the charge was made.[1] But under a statute,[2] admittedly in force in this jurisdiction,

> "A warehouseman's lien may be enforced against all goods, *whenever deposited*, belonging to the person who is liable as debtor."

The term "warehouseman" is defined[3] in the act as "a person lawfully engaged in the business of storing goods for profit" which would seem clearly to include defendant. Nor does the exception[4] regarding negotiable receipts apply here for no such receipt appears to have been issued. It follows that defendant has a lien on the cargo in question for storage charges on the previous cargo, altho the lien on the latter was, as plaintiff claims, lost by its delivery.[5] It follows also that defendant was within its rights in requiring payment of such prior storage charges before permitting complete delivery of the second cargo.

Such being the case the question of what plaintiff's damages would have been had such requirement been wrongful becomes purely academic. As defendant's counsel points out, however, there is no evidence that the bill for coolie hire, alleged to have been caused by delayed delivery, has ever been paid.

On the whole we must find for defendant and it is accordingly considered and adjudged that plaintiff take nothing by its petition and that defendant recover its costs.

1. Cyc. XL, 454.

2. Act of Congress of April 15, 1910, 36 U.S. State, at Large, Pt. I, p. 301, sec. 28.
This is the statute adopting for Federal territory the Warehouse Receipts Act, drafted originally by Professor Samuel Williston and others of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform Laws (see their Proceedings, 1919 pp. 154 et seq.), beginning with 1904, and now in force in at least 44 jurisdictions including all but nine states. It thus represents the most advanced legislative thought on the subject. But even before its enactment there were statutes which had changed the common law rule. See Stallman vs. Kimberly, 121 N Y. 393, 24 N. E. 939; Kaufman vs. Leonard, 139 Mich. 104, 102 N. W. 632.

3. Id., sec. 58.

4. Id., sec. 30.

5. Id., sec. 29.

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by
C. F. REMER, M. A.,
Professor of Economics, St. John's University
and
H. F. MACNAIR, M. A.,
Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: Notes on the Anglo-Japanese Alliance

References: Pp. 578,580,582,584.

Questions: 1. What are the important dates in connection with this Alliance? 2. Which of the Powers was most influential in Peking before and after the Boxer uprising? 3. Is there any similarity between the actions of that power and those of Japan at present? 3. What are the chief differences between the—treaties of 1902 and 1905? 4. What change was there regarding Korea by 1905? 5. What changes were made when treaty was renewed in 1911? 6. Can you give any reason why there is a different American attitude toward Japan now from that of 1911?

Topic 2: Vladivostok and the future of Siberia

References: Pp. 586,590,592.

Questions: 1. What are some of the suggested results of the stay of American soldiers in Siberia? 2. What is the meaning of the word Vladivostok? 3. What is said of the Chinese in Eastern Siberia? 4. Who is General Gaida? 5. Why is the writer so enthusiastic about the Czecho-Slovaks? 6. Does this article help you to understand the interest shown by Japan in Siberia?

Topic 3: Manchurian and Mongolian Affairs

References: Pp. 574-5

Questions: 1. What reasons are given for fear of Japan's seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway? 2. How can robbers be used in this affair? Does the suggestion sound plausible? 3. Who is Attamen Semenoff and what have been his relations with the Japanese according to report? 4. What claims may Japan put forward to explain the sending of troops Mongolia? 5. What is meant by the "blow-up" suggested on p. 575?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: The Anfu Club and the Usual Cabinet Crisis

References: Pp. 575-6, 600-1.

Questions: 1. What reason does Premier Chin give for his wish to resign? 2. Who is suggested as a possible successor? 3. What is the reason given for advocating a purely Anfu Cabinet? 4. What methods are being used to bring this about? 5. Why is the formation of such a cabinet feared by many?

Topic 2: Nantungchow—an Industrial Center

References: Pp. 573-4,592,96

Questions: 1. Who are the leaders in this Industrial Center? 2. What important meeting has recently been held in Nantungchow? 3. Name several constructive works in modern China of which this is one example. 4. Name several reasons for calling this a "model district." 5. What reasons can be given for thinking that the leader of such a district would make a successful leader of all China.

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: Cotton Machinery

References: Pp. 615-18.

Questions: 1. What is meant by "per capita" consumption of cotton? 2. What is the per capita consumption of cotton in the United States, in England and France? 3. How much do you guess the per capita consumption of cotton in China to be? 4. How many spindles were required to make cotton yarn for the world in 1914? 5. What per cent of these spindles were in the United Kingdom, in the United States? 6. China was estimated in 1914 to have a million spindles. What per cent was this of the world's total? 7. In 1920 how many spindles were there in the world? 8. How many spindles must be made every year to keep up the present number? 9. According to the writer, how many spindles can be made every year? 10. Does the writer take into account any increase in the number of spindles in the next few years? 11. Read the "notice" on p. 594. Does it help you in any way to decide whether the writer of this article has the correct facts?

Topic 2: Likin

References: p.602.

Questions: 1. What proposal has been made to Peking by the Chamber of Commerce of Changteh, Hunan? 2. Read the item just before the one referred to in question 1. Why are the tea merchants given special passes to visit the places of tea production? 3. Do you think these tea merchants would favor the abolition af likin? 4. What do you think about it? 5. Make a list of the arguments in favor of, and the arguments against the likin system. 5. If you favor the abolition of likin, try to answer the question; Why has likin not been abolished in the past?

Topic 3. A Suit against a Japanese Firm

References: P.608.

Questions: 1. What is meant by a business failure? 2. If a report is spread that a company has failed, do you think that this is sufficiently damaging to justify a law suit? Why? 3. Under Chinese law and custom would such a suit be possible?

Topic 4. Exchange

Reference: P. 620

Questions: 1. Turn to the first line of the showing exchange rates. This shows the amount of English money that will be exchanged for one Shanghai tael. What is given as the average rate for March? 2. What is given as the rate for May 13? 3. Does this difference show a rise or a fall in the value of the tael? 4. The merchants who export products say that they are hoping for lower prices for silver. Can you explain why?

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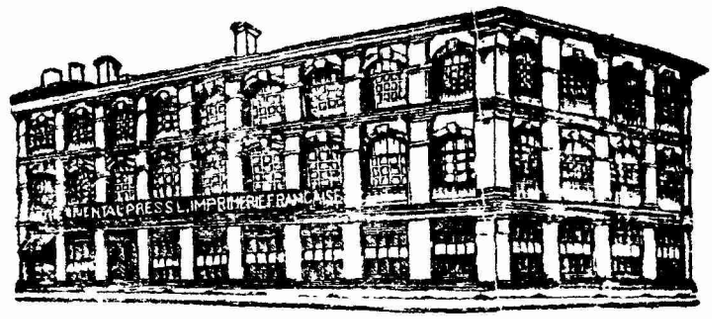

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Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from February 21 to February 30, 1920

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1 Present year	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Compared with same period last year Percentage of In. or Dec.	Traffic train miles run Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Compared with same period last year Percentage of In. or Dec
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	Miles	Miles	%
Peking-H-Suiyuan	161043	466122	3259	630424	.....	105368	5121347	900928	.....	17.59	827771	100951	.....	12.19
Peking-Mukden	153669	87865	9401	250935	.....	201482	3125928	422621	.....	13.51	550261	25883	.....	4.70
Tientsin-Pukow	150944	175689	5919	332552	.....	81936	2396356	.....	6414	-0.27	469986	98110	.....	20.87
Shanghai-Nanking	80190	37207	3321	120718	.....	959	969956	63542	.....	6.98	241754	.....	693	-0.28
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	37426	6476	912	44814	.....	13229	373533	14650	.....	3.92	128293	30730	.....	23.95
Cheng-Tai	11889	43657	82	55628	.....	21323	717416	235324	.....	32.80	123125	9464	.....	7.68
Canton-Kowloon	21706	1954	700	24360	225	.....	170897	.....	93	-0.05	27300	717	.....	2.62
Kirin-Changchun	10316	48453	192	58961	23700	.....	396058	192146	.....	48.51	65970	8393	.....	12.71
Taokow-Chinghua	3353	15325	555	19233	.....	5557	144826	.....	2472	-1.70	36271	158	.....	0.43
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	1748	6972	.....	8720	.....	2048	90340	24521	.....	27.14	28620	14946	.....	52.22
Canton-Samshui														
Changchow-Amoy	249	6	7	262	.....	331	2809	.....	1975	-70.31	651	.....	446	-68.50
Kaifeng-Honan	15248	5117	654	21019	.....	13414	235855	40392	.....	17.12	45306	.....	1133	-2.50
Wuchang-Changsha	12665	18947	35	31647	2207	.....	269917	90188	.....	33.41	69973	.....	.....	.....
Ssu-Tsen	4532	18637	7	23176	5964	.....	148931	47067	.....	31.60	19575	3226	.....	16.48
TOTAL	664978	932427	25044	1622449	.....	413551	14104169	2020425	.....	14.32	2634856	290302	.....	11.02

Y. C. WHANG

Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications